

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1878.

No. 331, New Series.

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LITERATURE.

The People of Turkey. Twenty Years' Residence among Bulgarians, Greeks, Albanians, Turks, and Armenians. By a Consul's Daughter and Wife. Edited by Stanley Lane Poole. In Two Volumes. (Murray.)

Of the numerous works on Turkey which have appeared during the last three years it may be said with some confidence that the last is the best. It is a long time, indeed, since we have met with an account of the inhabitants of any country so exhaustive, and at the same time so interesting, as that which is found in the present book. The "Consul's Daughter" has spent the greater part of her life either in European or in the neighbouring parts of Asiatic Turkey; has travelled from end to end of the European provinces; and has resided for considerable periods in various districts of the interior. In this way she has been brought into communication with the different nationalities that inhabit it, including, in addition to those named in the title, Jews, Circassians, Tatars, and Gipsies—the purely Slavonic races, such as Servians, Bosnians, and Montenegrins, do not come within her range—and her sex has enabled her to investigate the female life of Turkey, which must of necessity remain a sealed book to the male traveller. The sympathy which enabled her to obtain the confidence of so many persons of both sexes, and of different races and creeds, is apparent in her estimate of the various peoples; for, while she does not conceal their faults, or regard them (except, perhaps, in one instance) through a roseate medium, she is always ready to see their good side, and avoid those carping criticisms and sweeping denunciations in which less well-informed writers are apt to indulge. There is evidence also, from one end of the work to the other, of a keen power of observation, quickness of eye and ear, and the faculty of collecting information, which, coupled with an extensive knowledge of the different native languages, have enabled the author to make the best use of her numerous opportunities. In this way the life of the country, with all its quaint patchwork of ill-assorted elements, has been investigated from very various points of view; in fact, the only subject which we could wish to have more fully treated is the internal trade and industry of the country, especially in respect of metal-work, embroidery, and textile fabrics. On all these points, we doubt not,

the author is well qualified to speak; for she has given us some curious information with regard to that remarkable phenomenon of life in Turkey, the trade-guilds, with their mixture of creeds, their careful organisation, their funds, and their festivals. Politically, as the editor, Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, remarks, the book is entirely colourless, and the reader is left to draw his own conclusions from the facts which are laid before him. Fairness to all parties is evidently the first object of the writer.

Another delightful feature in the present work, and one which ought to conduce to its popularity, is the agreeable manner in which the author communicates statistics. Crowded as it is with facts, it is excellent reading throughout. Trustworthy information about Turkey may be obtained, either in a compendious form from Ami Boué's admirable, though now extremely rare, book in four volumes, *La Turquie d'Europe*, or in detail from the no less valuable notes of travel, distinguished by their photographic accuracy, of Barth, Von Hahn, and Le Jean. But none except professed students of the subject can be expected to consult these; while the "Consul's Daughter" has illustrated her facts throughout either by her own personal experiences or by occurrences that have come under her notice, which impart both reality and liveliness to the statements, and not a few of which deserve to take rank as excellent stories. The work is divided into four parts, which treat respectively of the Races of Turkey; the Lands and Dwellings; Manners and Customs; and Education, Religion, and Superstition: in this way the details which have to be communicated are grouped under convenient heads. We had expected to find the second of these the least interesting, but we were agreeably undeceived. The information it contains is admirable, giving not only a clear account of the various systems of land-tenure—the Church property (*vakouf*), the Crown property (*miri*), and freehold (*mem-louké*)—together with the different kinds of holdings in different parts of the country, their results, and the amelioration or otherwise of the condition of the peasantry owing to recent changes; but also subjects which we should less expect to attract a lady's attention—such as farming details, and the rotation of crops in various districts, which have evidently been studied with much interest. In illustration of some of these points we have stories relating to the mal-administration of *vakouf* property in the ruin of aqueducts and fountains; exciting incidents in the overthrow of the great feudal landowners, who held their property according to the original system of military tenure under the Crown; curious perversions of the law in the matter of succession; and sketches of life in the country, which furnish opportunities for comparing the condition and industry of the various races. Then follow descriptions of houses, public and private, from the highest to the lowest, in various parts of the country, with their occupants, furniture, baths, &c.; and of the Sultan's seraglio, with the arrangement of his household, its expenditure, the training and occupation of its inmates, and quaint minutiae of palace life. These sub-

jects, together with the state of the streets, the police, and a class not very remote from them, the brigands, are excellently suited for lively illustration.

The Bulgarian peasants are described by the author as "a peace-loving, hardworking people, possessing many domestic virtues, which, if properly developed under a good Government, might make the strength of an honest and promising State." They are naturally obedient and submissive, slow of perception, and willing to be led by others, though not without the power of discussing and settling among themselves the affairs of their particular communities. Education, however, has of late years made considerable progress among them, and in the larger towns, especially at Philippopolis, there is no lack of cultivated society. And where all the elements of progress proceed from the natives themselves, while the impediments have arisen from the action of the Government, as this book shows to have been the case with this people, their future prospects as a State are certainly favourable, whatever discouraging signs there may be at present. The following passage, relating to Bulgarian industry, is a favourable specimen of the well-chosen facts by which the writer substantiates her statements:—

"The Bulgarian peasant is strong and healthy in appearance. Both in Bulgaria and Macedonia he is a diligent worker. . . . The German and Italian engineers who undertook the construction of the railways in Macedonia repeatedly asserted that the labour of the natives was equal to that of [Western] Europeans. In Macedonia, the Italian company, on commencing operations, brought out five hundred Italian navvies to work on the line; but on discovering that the natives, when well paid, well treated, and shown how to set about it, did the work better than the Italians, the latter were sent away."

The Turkish peasant is spoken of as a good, quiet, and submissive subject, but poor, ignorant, helpless, and improvident to an almost incredible degree.

"On the whole, though not a model of virtue, he is a good sort of man, and would be much better, if he had not the habit in times of national trouble to take upon him the name of Bashibazouk, and to transform himself into a ruffian."

The poverty of the agricultural Turks is attributed partly to the conscription, and partly to the helplessness and idleness of the women. The condition of women, indeed, both among the upper and lower classes, is made to bear a great part of the blame of the demoralisation of the people. The indecency of the conversation and amusements of the harem, and the absence of all control over the children, are especially dwelt upon for their injurious effects.

"In those early years spent at home, when the child ought to have instilled into him some germ of those principles of conduct by which men must walk in the world, if they are to hold up their heads among civilised nations, the Turkish child is only taught the first steps towards those vicious habits of mind and body which have made his race what it is. The root of the evil is partly found in the harem system. So long as that system keeps Turkish women in their present degraded state, so long will Turkish boys and girls be vicious and ignorant."

The official system of the country, based as it is on corruption and extortion, is condemned in the strongest terms; and, though

reformers, such as the late Fuad and Ali Pashas, receive their full meed of praise, the iniquities of the ruling class are vigorously exposed. On this subject the Turks themselves have an expressive proverb, "The fish stinks first at the head," and the existence of such a saying among them implies that the evil it refers to is of long standing. The account given in this book of the expenditure of late Sultans will be interesting to holders of Turkish bonds, as showing them what uses their money has been put to.

The notices of the Greeks in various parts of the work are perhaps the most interesting of all; they are highly coloured, and here, if anywhere, we meet with a slight tinge of partiality which is almost a relief after the ill-natured remarks which travellers and residents too often make on this people. They are the gifted race of the East, always agreeable to meet, on account of their brightness and intelligence; and the immense strides they have made both in higher and lower education of late years, even in Turkey, and the moral improvement that has accompanied it, are delightful to read of. The author justly commends the purity of domestic life among the Greeks, and it is striking to find one so well qualified to judge expressing the opinion that dishonesty is not an ordinary fault either of the tradespeople or the servants of that race. Their merchants, also, she considers only to share the universal laxity of commercial morality in the Levant, and if they have a worse name than others, to owe it to their greater success. There is much truth in this; but when she goes on to say that "such pure and perfect types" as are seen in Greek statues "are constantly met with at the present day in the modern Greeks," and that their vices "are but passing deformities: they are the sharp angles and bony length of the girl-form that will in time be perfected in beauty," we feel that her zeal is hardly according to knowledge. This makes us receive with the greater caution the author's statement that "the Bulgarians, south of the Balkans, are of a mixed race engrafted upon the Hellenic stock." This is the first time that we have seen this asserted by a writer of authority, except among the modern Greeks themselves; and though, if true, it would be a fact of the first importance with a view to the future of the Balkan peninsula, yet it appears to us to be irreconcilable with all that we know of the historical antecedents of this people, and (though here we speak with greater reserve) of their present condition.

We have left ourselves no room to speak of the chapters on the ceremonies and superstitions of the various nationalities, though they are very interesting, and the part which relates to magic and omens, in particular, contains some most curious experiences. But lest our readers should have no share in the amusing elements which abound in these two volumes, we have selected for them some of the stories which relate to the two Sultans, Abdul Medjid and Abdul Aziz. The former of these, it will be remembered, was a gentle, kindhearted voluptuary, full of whimsical fancies; the latter a coarser nature, in which a vein of insanity gradually developed itself. Under

the head of "Cookery," we read that in Abdul Medjid's time the head-cook

"was chained to the stove by being obliged to provide an hourly meal for the Sultan, whose repasts depended on his caprice, and who required that food should be ready for him at any moment. Abdul Aziz was an enormous eater, and a great gourmet; he was often known to empty a dish of six eggs cooked in butter, with *Pastourmah* (a kind of dried meat), in a few minutes. It was one of his peculiarities to throw his food at the heads of his Ministers when displeased with them, and this favourite dish often experienced that fate."

In the description of the furniture of the palaces in Abdul Medjid's time, the writer says:—

"Some years ago, when visiting the private apartments of this Sultan, I noticed a splendid antique vase. Lately, on speaking of this priceless object to a seraglio lady, I was informed that it had been thrown into the Bosphorus by order of its owner. This act of imperial extravagance was caused by the supposition that the vase had been handled by some person afflicted with consumption."

(We may add to this what we heard at Constantinople during Abdul Medjid's lifetime, that his physician was never allowed to feel his pulse without having first washed his hands, and that if any stranger sat down on any piece of furniture in the apartments inhabited by the Sultan it was immediately removed from the premises.) The writer continues:—

"Sultan Abdul Aziz, a year or two before his dethronement, possessed with a nervous terror of fire, caused all inflammable articles to be taken out of the palaces, and replaced them by articles manufactured of iron. The stores of fuel were cast into the Bosphorus, and the lights of the Sultan's apartments were placed in basins of water."

The eccentricities of this monarch were attributed after his death by those attached to him to the effect of "magic bundles"—i.e., rags containing human bones, hair, charcoal, &c.—which were found concealed in his furniture, and even under the mats on the floor. But the following story suggests that he was born under an unlucky star:—

"Sultan Mahmoud, the grandfather of the present Sultan, was in his bath when the news of the birth of his son Abdul Aziz was announced to him. The tidings are said to have made him look sad and thoughtful; he heaved a deep sigh, and expressed his regret at having been informed of the event when divested of his clothing, saying it was a bad omen, and his son was likely to leave his people as naked as the news of his birth had found his father. Unfortunately for the nation, this prediction was but too exactly realised."

H. F. TOZER.

Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV. By Francis Parkman. (Samson Low & Co.)

THIS is the fifth part or volume of Mr. Parkman's entertaining series of historical narratives entitled "France and England in North America." The period embraced in this volume—viz. from 1672 to 1701—was an exciting thirty years for Canada. The internal strifes, the continuous contests with the Indians and the English, and the ex-

peditions of Governor Phips against Port Royal and Quebec, all help to make the history of New France at this period more than usually interesting, every incident of which Mr. Parkman has described with his accustomed impartiality and trustworthiness. He has sketched, too, the character of Frontenac, "the destined Saviour of New France," very effectively, and given the most convincing proofs of the immensity of his services, while Governor of New France, to the Grande Monarque. Frontenac found the colony in humiliation and terror, says Mr. Parkman; he left it in honour and almost in triumph.

Count Frontenac came of an ancient and noble race, said to have been of Basque origin. His grandfather is described as "ung des plus anciens serviteurs du roy Henri IV.," and his father occupied a high position in the household of Louis XIII. At fifteen Frontenac showed an uncontrollable passion for the life of a soldier. At nineteen he was serving under the Prince of Orange and fighting at the seat of war in Holland, and at twenty-three he was colonel of a regiment. Five years later he fell in love with the only child of La Grange Trianon, Sieur de Neuville, a widow of fifty, who violently opposed the marriage, though unsuccessfully; for, on a certain Wednesday in October, 1648, the lovers were secretly married in a church which had in those days the privilege of uniting couples without the consent of their parents. The happiness of the newly-wedded pair was, however, but of short duration, and love soon changed to aversion, at least on the part of the bride. Her temper was imperious, and she had a restless craving for excitement, while her husband was the most wayward and headstrong of men. So, after the birth of a son, the young mother left her husband to follow the fortunes of Mdlle. de Montpensier. It is related that on one occasion Frontenac unexpectedly appeared in the presence of his wife, who was so much surprised that everybody observed it, especially as the surprise did not seem to be a welcome one. She would not go near him, but went and hid herself, crying and screaming because he had said he would like to have her company that evening. The Comtesse de Fiesque remonstrated with her, but she only cried the more; and when books were brought to show her her duty as a wife she got into such a state that the *curé* was sent for, who with holy water exorcised her. We are told that the *curé's* holy water or his exhortations brought her at last to reason. Some fifty years after this (for she survived her husband), Frontenac directed in his will that his heart should be sent to his wife in a case of lead or silver; but his enemies reported that she refused to accept it, saying that she had never had it when he was living and she did not want it when he was dead.

Frontenac was fifty-two years old when he landed at Quebec in 1672. When he sailed up the St. Laurence "his imagination kindled with the grandeur of the scene;" he had never seen anything more superb than the position of Quebec. "It could not," he said, "be better situated as the future capital of a great empire." His character at this time is described as keen, fiery and per-

versely headstrong, and Mr. Parkman is of opinion that his zeal for the colony was often counteracted by the violence of his prejudices. He could not endure a rival, and opposition maddened him, though he met with plenty of it in his government. In one respect, certainly, he showed a remarkable fitness for his post, for few white men ever equalled or even approached him in the art of dealing with the Indians. In their eyes Frontenac was by far the greatest of all the Governors of Canada:—

"They admired the prompt and fiery soldier who played with their children and gave beads and trinkets to their wives; who read their secret thoughts, and never feared them, but smiled on them when their hearts were true or frowned [upon] and threatened them when they did amiss" (p. 70).

This was, perhaps, one of the chief causes of his successful government. It may, perhaps, be said that everything connected with the welfare of the colony at that time depended upon the friendship of the Indians. The Hurons, Ottawas, Ojibwas and numerous other tribes, the French Governor succeeded in gaining over; but with the Iroquois or Five Nations, a most powerful tribe, he was not so successful. They stuck to the English; but, as Mr. Parkman says, if the policy of Frontenac failed with the Iroquois, it found a crowning success among the tribes of the lakes. The following curious scene is described as having taken place at a conference with fully five hundred of these Indians, and shows how thoroughly the Governor knew their character.

"Frontenac took a hatchet, brandished it in the air, and sang the war-song. The principal Frenchmen present followed his example. The Christian Iroquois of the two neighbouring missions rose and joined them, and so also did the Hurons and the Algonquins of Lake Nipissing, stamping and screeching like a troop of madmen, while the Governor led the dance, whooping like the rest. His predecessor would have perished rather than play such a part in such company, but the punctilious old courtier was himself half Indian at heart, as much at home in a wigwam as in the halls of princes. Another man would have lost respect in Indian eyes by such a performance. In Frontenac it roused his audience to enthusiasm. They snatched the proffered hatchet, and promised war to the death" (p. 254).

Many incidents of these troubled times are preserved, but none of them, Mr. Parkman says, are so well worth record as the heroic defence against an Iroquois attack of the fort at Verchères, by the daughter of the Seigneur, then only fourteen years old. Many years later the Marquis de Beauharnais, Governor of Canada, caused the account of it to be written down from the recital of the heroine herself, and to this we refer the reader (pp. 302-308).

The account of Governor Phips' expedition against Quebec is exceedingly well told. The author has spared no pains to be accurate in every detail, and not a few episodes in this luckless business will be here read for the first time, for the very good reason that Mr. Parkman has drawn largely for these, as, indeed, he has throughout his book, from original MS. sources both in England and in France.

W. NOEL SAINSBURY.

Genealogical Memoirs of the Elder and Extinct Line of the Wollastons of Shenton and Finborough; their Ancestors and Connections. Illustrated with Sheet Pedigrees and Shields of Arms. By Robert Edmond Chester Waters, B.A., a Barrister of the Inner Temple, &c., &c. [A Chapter from "The unpublished Memoirs of the Chesters of Chicheley."] (Printed for the Author by Robson & Sons.)

MR. WATERS has issued to a select few another portion of his *magnum opus*. However little the world at large may care for the race of Chesters, Mr. Waters naturally cares a great deal, and does his best to enlist the sympathies of all mankind in the progress of his undertaking. A firm believer in the doctrine of hereditary genius, he counts it every man's business to ask himself the question, "How has it come to pass that I am as I am?" He may be right, or he may be run away with by a hobby; but it is certain that it can only rarely happen that the world at large should feel much interest in the *processes* whereby an enquirer arrives at the solution of his problem. Mr. Waters, however, has a peculiar gift of making his researches attractive to the million, and by his almost unique skill in setting off his materials to the best advantage he somehow contrives to raise the study of genealogy to the level of the fine arts. His theory is intelligible enough. In his view every man is the product of all the habits, tendencies, and influences which he has inherited from his progenitors, and which they have severally contributed towards the building-up of his mental and bodily constitution. Of course every matrimonial alliance complicates the great problem by introducing a new factor, which it becomes necessary to take into account; for the main stream being but the resultant of its affluents, the genealogist who intends to do his work thoroughly must discover all he can of the personal history of every man or woman who at any time comes into the long series which constitutes a complete genealogy.

Accordingly, inasmuch as Sir John Chester of Chicheley married, on November 3, 1686, Anne Wollaston, of Shenton, and inasmuch as from this marriage other Chesters sprang, therefore it becomes the duty of the historian of the Chesters to find out the antecedents of the Wollastons, that he may discover in what respects the progeny of all subsequent Chesters were likely to be the better or the worse for the new blood introduced into the family. Hence we get these *Genealogical Memoirs of the Wollastons of Shenton and Finborough*. But, again, Anne Wollaston had a mother, and she, too, had parents, a certain Captain Cave on the one part, and Rebecca Lady Villiers on the other, and this leads to further investigations into the history of the Caves and of the Villiers; how much further back we might go it is terrible to contemplate.

Who were these Wollastons, and Caves, and Villiers, and the rest of them? As to the Wollastons, they must be pronounced to be a very indifferent lot. The Wollastons, we are told, "were yeomen in the

neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, without pretension to gentility or coat-armour until the reign of James I., when Henry Wollaston, citizen and draper of London, purchased several manors in Staffordshire," and, as the phrase is, "founded a family." From all that appears and all that Mr. Waters' industry and sagacity has been able to find out about them, they were a hard-headed, money-loving, money-getting race, deficient in any high qualities, and with a vein of vulgarity showing itself more than once in their conduct. William Wollaston, the draper's grandson, left the great Shendon estate away from his two daughters (one of whom was Lady Chester), did his best to defraud his widow of her dower, and appointed as his heir a distant relative and namesake, whom he scarcely knew by sight, and who was an under-master of Birmingham School, and living on a salary of 70*l.* a year. This was William Wollaston, the author of *The Religion of Nature Delineated*. Mr. Waters says that this work "was the production of his old age"; but as he died at sixty-five, and the book was published two years before his death, it can scarcely be doubted that its author must have been engaged upon it during his best years. Where Mr. Waters got his information regarding William Wollaston does not appear, for I observe in this instance the references are few and far between; and the inference is that the principal authority is to be found in Wollaston's autobiography, which appears to be an unpleasant production, and not a very trustworthy one.

Mr. Waters is too thorough an antiquary and goes to the bottom of things too industriously to allow of his tolerating inaccuracy and imposture in others, and accordingly the heralds and pedigree-makers come in for their share of censure at his hands. The true origin of the Wollaston family, which previous genealogists had written in heroics, is stripped of its romance; and the attempt to disguise the new grant of arms by the heralds in 1611 is quietly exposed.

When Mr. Waters comes to deal with the Ropers he shows us once more that in this instance, too, previous genealogists have drawn upon their imagination for their facts—even Dugdale could wink at the passing of a fictitious pedigree—and when he investigates the descent of the Villiers he proves beyond a doubt that there are serious blunders and shortcomings in all the peerages, and he gives an amended version of the family tree based on evidence which admits of no dispute.

If, however, Mr. Waters' bookkeeping kept itself strictly to the narrow lines within which "Genealogical Memoirs" might be supposed to be confined, it could hardly be regarded as anything more than as *apparatus* for the specialist, or, in other words, as "caviare to the general." As it is, the work really contains some curious and valuable contributions to our biographical and historical knowledge. Leicestershire antiquaries will find here more about John Cave than they can learn elsewhere, and those who are interested in the Puritan divines will be glad to hear something about Joseph Caryl and his associates which Mr. Waters has to tell

them. It will be news to most scholars that the author of that colossal Commentary on Job which some of us used to be better acquainted with in our youth than we are ever likely to be in our age was the author of the first English-Greek Lexicon; but it is not surprising that old Caryl should have made it a matter of conscience to recognise no Greek words except such as are to be found in the New Testament.

More important than these, however, is the account of Captain John Mason and of the colonisation of New Hampshire. This curious piece of biography Mr. Waters acknowledges he owes mainly "to an American genealogist." It would have been more graceful to substitute the definite for the indefinite article. We on this side the Atlantic are already under such deep obligations to Colonel Chester that we cannot afford to regard him as one among many: in his enormous knowledge of English family history from the sixteenth century to our own time, and in the unbounded generosity which he displays in imparting it, he stands alone.

AUGUSTUS JESSOPP.

Round about France. By E. C. Grenville Murray. (Macmillan.)

THIS is a somewhat difficult work to review in a purely literary journal, dealing as it does almost wholly with French contemporary politics. It consists of a selection from articles which appeared last year, with the above title, in the *Daily News*, and of some which, if we mistake not, were inserted in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The only purely literary portion are the translations in verse from the poetical *Gazette de Loret*; and these are so free that the real point of the original is constantly missed. Making allowance for that amount of exaggeration and sensationalism which seems now to be inseparable from newspaper descriptive writing, in their collected form these articles may prove a useful guide to those who wish really to understand something of that portion of their daily journal which is headed "France." To those who can rearrange the chapters chronologically, and whose memory can fill up the intervals, the last half of the book will furnish a history of the De Broglie Ministry from May to October 1877, and especially of its fall.

The fact that these chapters seem already to belong to past history is a startling proof of how quickly events march in these troubled times. The narrative is of course given from a Liberal point of view, and even from that of advanced Liberalism, but still it contains a large amount of undoubted fact and truth. We can now only take a cursory glance at some of these forty-six chapters.

That on the Senate seems to us one of the most exaggerated of the whole, and approaches, perhaps, the nearest to positive unfairness. It was written at a moment when a serious conflict was daily expected to arise between the Senate and Marshal MacMahon, or rather his advisers, on the one side, and the Liberal majority of the Legislative Assembly on the other, when the Senate was a mark of ridicule and scorn for all the Liberal papers: it is necessary for the reader to remember this. In the earlier

pages of the volume the writer seems to assent to the opinion of the radical unfitness of the French for Parliamentary government—although towards the close this opinion seems to be implicitly modified. To those who have studied the institutions of the South of France, and those of the Protestants for the short time during which they held the supremacy in some districts of France, this view must always seem more than doubtful. To the end of the fourteenth century at least, the South of France enjoyed more liberal municipal institutions than England, and, up to the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the Protestant *bourgeoisie*, as distinguished from the nobles, certainly showed no lack of the power of self-government. As remarked on page 77 one of the most obvious differences between French and English political life at present is the "utter absence of false (?) shame" in members of Parliamentary cliques in the scramble for offices. "The top and bottom of their policy consists in securing posts of emolument for their relatives, nor do they evince any false shame in denying this, alleging, on the contrary, that their country's welfare requires that there shall be as many of their clique in the service as possible." And this is the case with all parties. In the chapter on the French clergy, the author touches one of the worst sores of modern France: viz., the fixed persuasion that the clergy of all ranks, and the clerical party, appear to entertain, that religious and conservative, liberal and irreligious, are synonymous terms. It is useless to appeal to the case of individuals, or to remark that according to their own popular works the countries where the Roman Catholic Church is most free, and is making the greatest advances, are Liberal England and the Republic of the United States; the whole clerical party, clerics and lay, men and women, still persist in this unhappy antagonism—an antagonism which works far more harm to themselves than it does to their opponents. Perhaps the poorest chapters in the book are those on "French Finance," and on the "Crédit Foncier;" one needs either a good deal of previous knowledge, or must possess in a high degree the art of reading between the lines, in order to attain any clear idea of these subjects from what is here laid down. On the other hand, those on "French Legal Procedure" are very good; but, unless we have been exceptionally fortunate in our acquaintance with the "Juges de Paix," we should rate their influence for good much more highly than does our author. In fact we have often wished that our own unpaid magistracy could exert their influence in a similar way. Many a lawsuit is prevented, many a quarrel appeased, and the character of many a slandered person quietly vindicated, by the intervention of the Juge de Paix. On no portion of the book will there probably be greater difference of opinion than on our author's judgments of M. Gambetta and of "The Commune." On the first we would observe that Gambetta is still untried in ordinary office. His position resembles that of an author who has successfully criticised others, but who has not yet produced his own *opus magnum*. The

history of the Commune of 1870 seems fated to be misunderstood in England. "The Commune" and "Communism" are constantly confused; which is something like a Frenchman confounding "the parish" and "the Chartism" of forty years since in England. Our author perhaps goes too far when he asserts that "at first the sympathies of the entire Liberal party were on their side;" but certainly there is nothing in the demand of "a Commune" for Paris, as well as for the rest of France, however inexpedient it may be, which can be deemed unconstitutional, much less to put the demanders outside the pale of political consideration. Indeed, it is generally understood that to treat the Commune as the political unit of France, to establish self-government there, and thence to ascend through the Councils-General to the higher administration, was part of the programme of the late Emperor in his Liberal moods. This, with the suppression of the Octroi, the making the communal roads—through many of which no horse can pass in winter—equal to the excellent departmental roads, was the third of the three great boons the Emperor hoped to bestow on France. It was, too, by no means "a matter of course" that the provinces rallied round Versailles instead of round Paris; there were three most anxious days in the South before one could tell how the matter would finally go; and if the Communists, as well as their opponents, had had free use of post and telegraph the result might have been widely different. All the chapters on the elections of October, 1877, are good; but the most curious fact connected with these elections is how doubtful, in most parts of France, the peasants' vote, which turned the scale, really was; and it is this inconstancy and utter uncertainty which, by encouraging the hopes of all political gamblers, makes the despair of serious French statesmen of to-day. The towns are certainly Liberal, and can be expected to vote so, but what the peasants' vote will be—Clerical, Legitimist, Imperialist, Orleanist, or Republican—no one seems to know beforehand, even if they know it themselves. The chapters on the Army represent, we think, a little too much of the grumbling of the Liberal party. The one-year volunteer system certainly is not popular; but, if, as stated here, the volunteers are petted and favoured in some regiments, in others, as we have heard bitter complaints, low-born and illiterate sergeants and corporals make these volunteers their butt, and take care that all the most unpleasant work of barrack and camp should somehow fall upon them. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, we opine that the worst difficulties of the re-organisation of the army of France are being overcome.

We trust that the appearance of this work, if it has as many readers as it deserves, will lead to a better understanding of many French institutions on the part of newspaper readers. It makes no pretence to completeness; it gives no picture of France as a whole; it is not even thorough on many of the points on which it touches; but the general impression is a fair one—that is to say, of the Liberal side of France, and of the views of the party which aspires to constitutional freedom under a Republic.

Much is, of course, omitted; but apparently it did not enter into the author's plan to attempt more; and what he has done he has done well. WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

Henry VII., Prince Arthur, and Cardinal Morton, from a Group representing the Adoration of the Three Kings on the Chancel Screen of Plymtree Church, in the County of Devon. (London: Printed for T. Mozley, Rector of Plymtree.)

THE REV. T. MOZLEY, rector of Plymtree, in Devonshire, has certainly produced a very magnificent work in illustration of the historic significance of the group of figures representing the Three Kings on the chancel screen of his church. If his speculations are to be trusted, they are portraits of King Henry VII., his son Prince Arthur, and his great and wise minister, Cardinal Morton, who had so great a hand in bringing about the establishment of the Tudor dynasty and the union of the Roses. We cordially agree with the author in deploring the popular ignorance about this great statesman: and in the singular scarcity of all tangible relics of the man, we should be all the more pleased to believe, without hesitation, that one clear un mutilated portrait of him has been preserved, even though it be in such an unlikely quarter as a Devonshire country church. There is something to be said for the idea, and even as a probability it is extremely interesting; but we cannot say we are altogether persuaded of its truth. Morton's rebus, a letter M, with a tun, or cask, is discernible in the form of the peculiar vessel, which the figure supposed to represent Prince Arthur carries in his hand, and from the known, or presumed date of the rebuilding of the church (about 1460), it would seem that the work could not be very much older. This certainly offers fair ground for speculation; but it may, nevertheless, be a question whether the resemblance to Morton's rebus is not purely accidental. There is, unfortunately, no means of testing the likeness of his supposed portrait, for his effigy in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral is very badly mutilated. The point, however, could not even have been raised for critical consideration but for the noble enthusiasm which has led Mr. Mozley to print this work at his own expense, with chromo-lithographs of the group in question and a number of other engravings bearing upon the subject. The size of these illustrations has necessitated a large folio volume; but the letterpress and some of the minor illustrations are reproduced for convenience in the more handy form of a thin octavo. It should also be mentioned that a notice of Nicholas Monk, rector of Plymtree, a brother of General Monk, will be found in the Appendix.

Under any circumstances we have good cause to be grateful to Mr. Mozley for a very well written account of Cardinal Morton, and for some other historical notices connected with his own parish. The chief matter of regret is that the work is only privately printed, and may therefore be inaccessible to some students to whom it might be of use. The illustrations, however, are even more valuable than the letterpress,

being, in fact, the chief object for which the work was undertaken; and, apart altogether from the question as to the supposed portraits on the chancel screen, it is important to have an undoubted portrait of Prince Arthur, engraved from the window at Great Malvern. As to the engravings of the interior of Plymtree Church itself, they are such as will delight all persons who take interest in old church architecture.

JAMES GAIRPNER.

Modern India and the Indians; being a Series of Impressions, Notes, and Essays. By Monier Williams, D.C.L. Second Edition. (Trübner.)

THIS is a very useful and interesting book; and though small, disjointed, and unpretentious, its claims on the reader's attention are higher than those of many a large octavo treating the same subject in a more formal and systematic manner. Scarcely a question of popular administration in India does it leave untouched, and the touch is not merely superficial. Social and political problems are fairly penetrated and fathomed; and solutions are given which, if not always of universal acceptance, command always universal respect. One great charm of the style is that, like the orthography adopted for native words and names, it is scholarly without being pedantic. That it is mainly a compilation does not detract from the value of the work as a whole; the component parts fit well together, and one theme follows the other with logical propriety. Moreover, it is quite refreshing to find a writer on India really understanding and sympathising with the people of that country. He is so unlike the ambitious quill-driver who brings in bare names and bare facts which he has abstracted from books of reference, and of which, if left to his own resources, he would be "perplexed in the extreme" to render an account. There is an Indian lady in one of Thackeray's novels who has lately returned to Europe, and who, in writing to a friend from the continent of Europe, slips in a delicious postscript to the effect of "You cannot imagine, my dear, how useful in travelling here I have found my Hindustani!" Such, indeed, are some of the authorities who tell us of Oriental countries and Oriental tongues; who constitute themselves, and are accepted by thoughtless admirers, our guides to Indian lands, to Indian customs, and to Indian politics.

Mr. Monier Williams can hardly be other than instructive, though writing of places or talking of travels which are familiar to the greater number of his readers; but we certainly prefer his thoughtful reflections to his record of *passing* objects and events. Where he stops to describe—as in "Camp Life at Kaira," or looking on the Towers of Silence at Malabar Hill—he is, however, on his higher level again, and perhaps at his best. There is much truth and accuracy in his description of life on board ship; but passengers to and from India, who have lived long among those whom he delineates, will not always care for, if they do not venture to dispute, his explanatory comments on the panorama before them.

Lashkar, from which he naturally derives *lascar*, is hardly, we think, applied to seafaring men "sarcastically," so much as in the common acceptance of the word in India, where it means quite as much the followers of a camp as its military element. This class of men is not to be judged of by the specimens found on board the boats of the Peninsula and Oriental Company; nor do steamers of any kind at the present day give a true notion of what was once the *lascar* crew of a better-class merchant sailing-ship, when it became necessary to dispense with European hands. Had not the vicious crimping system been at work, the Calcutta *lascar* would have been better represented still. Again, the *serang*, or *sarhang*, is really not in a more ludicrous position in assuming the title of a general officer than is the *subahdar* of a native infantry corps in being designated the ruler of a province; and, strictly speaking, the military rank of a *sarhang* in Persia is no higher than our lieutenant-colonel. The sea-*sarhang* used to be—and is, haply, in many instances now—the protector as well as furnisher of the *lascar* crew, often provisioning the men on board at his own cost. Among these persons have commonly been found active and intelligent navigators in the limited sphere allowed to them by their European masters, and many *tindals* (boatswains or boatswain's mates) have been known to be especially smart. Although they have a kind of reputation as fair-weather sailors, they are not by any means to be condemned in the mass for work in emergencies; and Bengalis, Malays, or natives of the Malabar and Western Coast have often done equally good service in monsoons and typhoons with better-trusted European seamen, as many merchant-captains and mates could testify.

The chapters—or divisions of chapters—on the religions of India merit careful perusal: those on administration, education, and comparative civilisation also, though we almost wonder at the restrictions recommended in the matter of schooling persons of low social status. Discrimination in the gift of Government appointments appears to be the one thing essential to prevent rude and unwholesome shocks to time-honoured custom. Low-caste men should have an equal chance of acquiring knowledge with Brahmans, Rajputs, and high-caste Hindus; but their range of after power and influence should be more limited. In Sind, the consequence of educating the son of a petty dealer in the Haidarabad Bazaar up to the point of university matriculation was to stimulate to the same goal the sons of upper-class Musalmans. Such a result in the infancy of education should not be lost sight of in determining the rule for a more advanced condition of things. That the study of the vernacular languages should be encouraged, and more attention paid to primary education, we will not attempt to dispute. But Arabic should be retained as well as Sanskrit, and it is a mistaken idea to suppose that a knowledge of Persian is confined to Muhammadans only. It was the custom of Sindis to speak it and learn it in their schools long before British administrators appeared on the scene; and we found it

more or less the official language of their country when the Talpur Amirs were dispossessed. In other words, the Hindu *amils*, or clerks, wrote and spoke it quite as well as their Muhammadan masters, though unfortunately the language was rather Indo-Persian than Ispahani or Shirazi. We might haply have done a wiser thing had we restored Persian to its purer form, instead of reviving an Arabic-stocked Sindi for use in Government offices; and the operation might have extended, with advantage, to the whole Panjab. But it is late now to speak of these matters, and lamentation is vain.

There is a great deal to be said in support of the author's views on the promotion of goodwill and sympathy between England and India, his able lecture on which, delivered about twenty months ago, is reprinted in this volume. In the passages we refer to, he comes to the "battle-ground of daily life and daily work," and talks of the need of mutual sympathy for all who "meet together on the common working-ground of daily duties and daily occupations." We quote what he calls the "key-note" of his lecture:—

"If we wish to promote goodwill and sympathy between the people of England and the people of India, we must labour to promote *mutual knowledge*—that is, a correct knowledge of England in India, of India in England. And here I may observe that, if want of sympathy is rooted in want of knowledge, it must not be assumed that the absence of knowledge is all on one side. The people of India are even more wanting in correct knowledge of England than we are in correct knowledge of India. Let Indians look to their own deficiencies. My present concern is to look at home and ask the questions:—What are *our own shortcomings*? What are *our own needs*?"

"Many they are and of various kinds and in various degrees. Even our ablest Indian statesmen have to confess ignorance about many things. Such men would be the first to tell us that if we wish to promote a better knowledge of India among ourselves we ought to begin at the right end. We ought to introduce Indian studies as an element of education at our schools and universities."

Then follows regret that Indian and Oriental subjects generally are practically tabooed at home, "because Eastern acquirements are at present no avenue to a degree, but rather a hindrance." Could not some midway—we will not call it neutral—ground be discovered for a new experiment? One word hereon in conclusion.

The recent occupation of Cyprus is suggestive of higher objects than money-making and the passage of troops. It seems to indicate a possible fusion of races, which has hitherto been much talked of but never accomplished in any but a partial, vulgar sense. In India the collector's *kachahri* levees are very much on a par with Presidency *darbars*; and perhaps the commanding officer's and adjutant's orderly hours have no better effect on their side, in drawing together, otherwise than in outer form, the rulers and the ruled. There is no real amalgamation in these observances: not an inch of distance is reduced in twenty years. Now, it is quite clear that, even under present circumstances, many visitors from London will resort to the island we have named who would not venture so far as India. And, supposing the Euphrates Valley or Palmyrene Railway to be a *fait accompli*,

many would flock thither from India who would not care to reach England itself. A week, less than a week, from Karachi: why, the distance, the time, the trouble, would be a mere nothing! In this aspect, there would evidently be a great future in store for Cyprus. An Anglo-Indian college; literary and scientific institutions—buildings such as these would surely have their allotted space there, equally with barracks and arsenals; and something would thus be done to justify our responsible position in the East of the Mediterranean, apart from mere conventional explanations made to members of the European family. These can, after all, only be intended to satisfy an *amour-propre* which should have its best balm in the reflection that the "occupation" had contributed to the prosperity of millions and the progress of true civilisation. F. J. GOLDSMID.

Calendar of State Papers. Domestic—1651–1652. Edited by Mary A. E. Green. (Longmans.)

THIS volume comprises a period of thirteen months, from November 1651 to the end of November 1652. An admirable summary of all the really interesting matter is contained in the Preface. A patient perusal of the Calendar only confirms the first impression of the difficulty and dullness of the rule of the Ramp. The disjointed, provisional, hand-to-mouth proceedings of the Council of State are recorded at dreary length. Not many men were the ostensible governors of England. The average attendance of members at Council (sixteen) and Parliament (forty-eight) during the later months here chronicled is slightly below that of the previous year. The highest Parliamentary attendance was ninety-seven, and was due to the interest excited by the passing of the Act of Oblivion in January 1652. The real rulers of the State, the conquerors at Worcester, could well afford to forget whatever offences were not included in the comprehensive list of exceptions.

The diligent members of the Council exercised their functions of sorting, sifting, and settling—generally by reference to a committee—the miscellany of multifarious business daily brought before them. Some small perplexities are gravely recorded here. They had to protect themselves against eavesdroppers "in the little room between the matted Guard Chamber and the Council-Chamber." The very door-keeper had to be told "to keep the great door shut, and himself to stay there without." They heard and determined the squabbles of the gardener with "the keeper of the orchard back-gate." They ordered an examination of the boy who cut the hangings in Whitehall to get the gold out of them. The stoppage of an absent ship-surgeon's pay, the exact number of meals allotted to the Dutch ambassador, were matters for their cognisance and decision.

In such stress of business, oversights were unavoidable. The allowance to Henry, the young Duke of Gloucester, was left unpaid. The furniture of his prison at Carisbrook was swept off by a decree of sale, passed without the corresponding order for his removal. The gaolers sometimes fared no

better. The money claims of Aquila Wikes, keeper of the Gatehouse, recurring at intervals throughout the volume, are left unsettled at its close.

Though watchful of the least symptom of dissaffection, distrusting even the summer cudgel-playing in Moorfields, the Council dealt in no harsh spirit with its opponents. The Oxford brazier who spoke "dangerous words" probably found as easy acquittance as Andrew of Islip, whose scandalous expressions were punished only by his own "bond for his future good behaviour." A provoking minister who had given much offence in a Powder-Plot sermon ("reflecting on the present Government under pretence of magnifying that ancient mercy") is merely required to declare that he intended no such reflection on Parliament or the army. Even to its prisoners the Government showed all possible consideration. Mr. Prynne, confined in Pendennis Castle, was specially ordered "good lodging and fair usage." Prisoners then maintained themselves, but special allowance was made for the subsistence of the poor among the Worcester captives—a precedent followed in the war with Holland, when the Dutch seamen were shipped back to their country, or discharged with a crown apiece to help them home. To those of higher rank the rigour of adverse fortune was softened by a liberal extension of parole.

The Dutch war, brought on by a collision between the fleets of Blake and Van Tromp, pending the negotiations at London for an alliance with Holland, was a serious peril for the Government. Charles at Paris, writing drafts upon his empty treasury, and instructions for the ambassadors of his mock royalty, fancied that the English sailors would take the occasion to revolt. But they knew their duty better, and Blake could report their "willingness and unanimity" in the service. Full details are here given of an Italian episode of the war, the retaking, in the neutral port of Leghorn, of an English ship captured by the Dutch—a gallant exploit which caused some political embarrassment.

Among the miscellanea of the volume is an account of a journey from Paris to Lyons, which reads (with its banditti, and plundering soldiers, and ambuscades for travellers) like a chapter out of *Gil Blas*. Another good narrative is that of the recapture of the *Marmaduke*, which Prince Rupert, in one of his piratical Guinea cruises, had seized and re-named the *Revenge of Whitehall*. His prisoners had "an opportunity of consulting how we might obtain our liberty and free ourselves from the life we were forced to lead among those pests and plagues of human society, who wished that London were altogether in flames . . . and that Cromwell's heart's blood were out." This opportunity they so well used that though they were twenty-five to ninety they carried the ship to the cry of "God with us." Then, without taking the life of one man, by constant vigilance, "scarcely daring to sleep by night and by day very little" from April 23 to May 31, they brought her safe into Plymouth.

Glancing once more at the home administration, we read of the difficulties of the

Government with the coinage and the posts. The late king had gone "squirting up and down" with his mints, and left their irons, on the surrender of his garrisons, to "come into the hands of knaves." Coiners abounded, working on the "clippings of silver and pewter dishes." A Mint Committee reported in favour of the proposals of Pierre Blondeau, but declined to follow the advice of the experienced James Yarde, given in his Reports, to hang all the coiners. In postal matters, besides the complications of claims arising from several patents for this service, there was the hindrance resulting from the disaffection of the postmasters. Not only the revenue but the public suffered.

In these circumstances, Government could not afford to be too strict with those who served it well. The Pett family were retained in their direction of Chatham Dockyard, in spite of the malpractices laid to their charge. One of the clan, Pett's cousin, had not only his bedsteads but his own and his wife's coffins made out of Government timber. The "delinquency" of William Legge was not allowed to oust him from his post of Keeper of the Wardrobe in Whitehall, and he retained it to the halcyon days when he was known by Mr. Pepys and Mr. Evelyn.

In less than six months from the time at which this volume closes Cromwell had turned out the Rump. It had been the creature of the army, and had quarrelled with its master. It perished, not for what it did, but for what it could not do. It could not give legality or stability to a brand-new Commonwealth, resting on no basis of experience or well-found theory. Carrying on the daily work of government by the automatic action of subordinate officials whom the revolution had spared, it was powerless to reform the abuses of the old system or to "settle order once again." It could no more take due account of the national traditions than it could consult the national will; and in English political life, to break recklessly with the past is to be shut out from the promise of the future.

R. C. BROWNE.

Souvenirs et Mélanges. Par M. le Comte d'Haussonville. (Paris: Calmann Lévy.)

THIS is one of those charming volumes—half biography and half criticism—which occasionally are thrown carelessly in among the mass of French literature produced every year, and come to the wanderer among book-stalls with all the freshness of a new crisp tune.

The writer, M. le Comte d'Haussonville, is a well-known member of the French Academy. He has not written much, but everything published in his name is highly finished, and nearly everything is of very considerable merit.

M. d'Haussonville, as the reader of this volume can discover for himself, is sprung from one of the noblest families in France. His father, born in 1770, was the son of Joseph-Louis-Bernard de Cleron, Comte d'Haussonville, a Lieutenant-General in the King's service, Knight of the Holy Ghost, Grand Louvetier of France, and Mdle. Vic-

toire-Félicité de Guerchy, daughter of Regnier, Comte de Guerchy, Marquis de Nangis, and Ambassador of Louis XVI. at the Court of St. James. Mdle. de Guerchy's mother was the eldest daughter of Marshal the Duc d'Harcourt. At the time of Mdle. d'Harcourt's marriage to the Comte d'Haussonville, the ladies of the D'Haussonville family were among the very few qualified to be received as "Chanoinesses" by the chapter of Remiremont in Lorraine. A young lady aspiring to this honour was bound to prove sixty-four quarterings of nobility in direct descent: thirty-two in the paternal, and as many in the maternal, line. In 1789 the Royal House of Bourbon was among those unable to fulfil these conditions, owing to the marriage of Henry IV. with a Medicis. The D'Harcourts, in like manner, had contracted an unlucky alliance with the house of Louvois, and were in consequence laid open to the playful satire of Mdle. de Guerchy's husband, who used often to say before his D'Harcourt relations, with whom all his life long he was on terms of great intimacy: "We D'Haussonvilles were rather a good family before we became connected with those D'Harcourts, and they have got us the gates of Remiremont shut in our faces."

M. d'Haussonville has many quaint anecdotes to tell of this grandfather, testifying to the conservatism of his mind and the liberality of his heart. On one occasion the Comte d'Haussonville and the Marshal Duc de Broglie found themselves in the ante-chamber of M. Necker, the minister honoured at that time with the confidence of the king, and rejoicing in the favour of the people. These two aristocrats, animated with much the same sentiments, met in the performance of an unpalatable but apparently necessary duty. "We will go in together," said the Marshal, "and you shall introduce me to M. Necker, for I have not the honour of his acquaintance." "And do you imagine that I have that honour any more than you?" retorted his friend. "Very well, then; we shall have to introduce one another," said the Duke; and they did so accordingly. "It used to amuse my father," writes the present Comte d'Haussonville, "to think that the Marshal's grandson married the granddaughter of M. Necker, and that I married his great-granddaughter."

This father, who could take a cheerful view of the alliance of a D'Haussonville with a descendant of Necker, had lived not only in days of revolution and exile, but through an Empire and a Restoration. He could, therefore, afford to be somewhat of a cynic. He was not, his son tells us, fond of literature. In fact, he abhorred writing. But he has, through his son, passed down to us a few delightful sketches of emigrant life at Richmond and in London, among compatriots in the same unlucky but apparently not uncheerful plight. Very interesting and curious some of these sketches are; and they are given to us by M. d'Haussonville in the first of the papers composing this volume, in an admirably skilful and delicate manner.

The second paper, headed "Qui nous sommes?" is reprinted from the *Bulletin Français* of January, 1852, to which publi-

cation it formed the preface and introduction. The *Bulletin Français* was founded at Brussels by M. d'Haussonville and M. Alexandre Thomas, one of the editors of the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, who after the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1852, together with other faithful friends of liberty, quitted the soil of France. They carried on this paper for some time without violence of language or undue bitterness of party spirit, warning their countrymen that the Empire inevitably meant, in spite of Louis Napoleon's promises, a discontinuance of peace. Not that they anticipated, says M. d'Haussonville, the loss of Alsace and Lorraine; but hoped that France would be strong enough and wise enough to recover her liberties without paying a second time the price in tears and blood which Waterloo had cost her. M. d'Haussonville tells us that on the night of December 2, after seeing his friends and relations dragged to the barracks on the Quai d'Orsay, he resolved that somewhere—he did not care where—one voice at least should be raised to denounce, in the name of the party of order, that unworthy abuse by might of right, that subversal of law and of justice, that blow aimed at the liberty, not of a few only, but of the great majority of the nation, which is the darkest stain upon the not very white record of Napoleon III.

But, besides being among the defenders of Liberal principles, M. d'Haussonville has been the intimate friend of the first Liberal statesman of our time; and by no means the least interesting paper in this volume is the one in which he recounts his views of Count Cavour and the crisis which did so much towards accomplishing Italian unity. It was written in 1862, soon after the death of the first Prime Minister of Italy. Thirty years before that, M. d'Haussonville was lying seriously ill at Turin, and had the inestimable good fortune to be nursed during weary days and nights, with brotherly care, by Cavour. Their friendship, though interrupted, was not broken by the public events which followed, and immediately after Italy had sustained the misfortune of losing her greatest citizen, M. d'Haussonville, thinking that Cavour's policy had not been rightly understood nor appreciated in France, took an early opportunity of vindicating it. This vindication forms the subject of the present paper, and is well worth the attention of the student of politics.

No less can be said of "Two Diplomatic Episodes," meaning the Conference of Chatillon and the Congress of Vienna. These papers are founded upon M. de Viel-Castel's *History of the Restoration*, but they are full of details gleaned from contemporary observers of the scenes, and from an occasional important actor in them. M. d'Haussonville has had the privilege of being allowed to read, and to copy, several long and remarkable passages from the series of private letters which were written to the king, Louis XVIII., by M. Talleyrand when representing France at the Congress of Vienna. These "episodes" are full of brilliant sketches of character, several of which, such as those of Lords Castlereagh and Aberdeen, coming, as they do, from the pen of a scholar and a man of the world, free from

insular and party prejudice, cannot fail to interest English politicians. It is impossible not to notice a letter printed by M. d'Haussonville, written in March, 1814, by Caulaincourt, Duc de Vicence, to Buonaparte, which from its calm and manly dignity, and from its straightforwardness, fully bears out the high opinion which M. d'Haussonville has formed of the last of Napoleon's Foreign Ministers, and one of the most faithful of his friends.

The volume closes with the speech of M. d'Haussonville, in accordance with long-established usage, at the reception by the Academy of the younger Dumas. As a criticism of Alexander Dumas' work it is necessarily imperfect, but is nevertheless a brilliant bit of testimony to the worthiness of that most gifted author to a seat in the Academy.

In the first page of this book M. d'Haussonville disclaims any wish to record his own experiences and memoirs. They would, he tells us, be of too insignificant a nature. This is the one passage in the volume with which it is impossible to agree. So keen an observer, with so long an experience of political life, and such mastery of style, need not fear to give us the benefit of that criticism which is the upshot of all attempts to write contemporary history. Besides, M. d'Haussonville in this volume and elsewhere has given us just enough of his personal history to make us wish for the rest, which in some subsequent volume, in spite of his disclaimer, we hope to receive.

REGINALD BALIOL BRETT.

Old Southwark and its People. By William Rendle, F.R.C.S. (W. Drewett, 43 High Street, Southwark.)

It might have been supposed that former historians had exhausted all that was to be learned about the early topography and local institutions of Southwark and its vicinity. Indeed, the natural presumption would be that this district would afford little scope for the historian or the antiquary. In Old London itself the resources seem inexhaustible, and every year some fresh discovery is made which throws new light upon its ancient construction, or upon the manners and customs of its ancient inhabitants. But it has been so much the custom in modern times to regard the riparian district over the way with a sort of familiar contempt that its actual importance in the past has been too much lost sight of. People whose only idea of the Borough is that it is the centre of second-hand shops, and who turn up their delicate noses at what they are pleased to call the horrid smells of Bermondsey, would probably be surprised to learn that these much-despised localities have a history the interest and importance of which cannot be approached by the most aristocratic neighbourhoods west of Charing Cross. They were in the perfection of their glory when Grosvenor Square was a cornfield, and among their inhabitants were some of the most eminent personages of their period, whose influence, political and social, has extended to the England of the present day.

Dr. Rendle, to his credit be it said, not

deterred by the results of previous enquirers in the same field, has exceeded them in the extent and minuteness of his researches, and has brought together, in a most convenient and attractive form, a mass of information which cannot fail to be acceptable, not only to historians and lovers of antiquity, but also to the casual reader. Taking for his text an old map of Southwark, recently discovered among the records of the Duchy of Lancaster, the date of which he fixes as about 1542, on which are marked the various public buildings and other objects of interest which existed at that period, he takes the reader by the hand, and pleasantly leads him on several excursions through the streets and by-ways of the old Borough, explaining everything that is seen *en route* with the ease and decision of a man who is thoroughly up in his facts, and who is so familiar with his authorities that he has no fear of controversy.

The narrative is almost necessarily a rambling one, for new objects of interest are constantly presenting themselves—now an old abbey, then a gloomy prison, a quaint bridge, an old-time inn, a playhouse, a market cross, the pillory, the rare old cage for petty offenders, a more rare cucking-stool, and so on, until are exhausted the various sights common enough 350 years ago, but familiar to modern England only through the medium of lifeless pictures. Our guide is also thoroughly acquainted with the great people of Old Southwark, and introduces them, not as so many shadowy ghosts, but as living men and women, thus fulfilling the implied promise in his Preface, where he says,

"with a little pleasant study we can build up the old town for ourselves, can see it very much as it was in the old days, and can, with a natural fancy, see the people whose names are household words to us moving to and fro in our streets."

Hence one is not at all surprised to find him on familiar terms with the famous Earl Godwin of Domesday Book, the most powerful English noble of the day, and then the local lord of Southwark, from whose mansion Edward the Confessor carried away the partner of his throne. In this same mansion also afterwards lived a later lord of Southwark, the Earl of Warren, with his royal wife, the mysterious Gundreda. And where, pray, was this old Southwark mansion, more than once the home of royalty? Why, not elsewhere than in Tooley Street, the very name of which at the present day excites a smile or a sneer, as it evokes scarcely any other reminiscence than that of the "three tailors." Yet Edward the Confessor no doubt wooed his wife in the old Tooley Street house, and William the Conqueror there visited the daughter, or step-daughter, whom he had bestowed in marriage on his favourite supporter. And so downwards, among the lesser nobility, the dignitaries of the Church, and the private gentlemen of lesser note but more or less importance, Dr. Rendle knows them all, where and how they lived, and what they said and did, and brings them all before us with a distinctness that is almost life-like.

Dr. Rendle makes no pretence to fine writing. He has a simple story to tell, and

he tells it in plain unvarnished language. So much the better for the reader, who comprehends all that is said, and feels that he is in the hands of a safe teacher. The work has evidently been a labour of love, and the result of many years—probably a long life—of patient and careful research. As a contribution to the serious history of the country it may not perhaps assume the highest position, but as what it only pretends to be—a faithful reproduction in word-painting of the actual condition, and manners and customs, of the particular locality at the period it illustrates—it is unquestionably one of the most charming books of the day.

JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER.

NEW NOVELS.

The Notary's Daughter, &c. By Lady G. Fullerton. (Bentley.)

Caleb Booth's Clerk. By Mrs. G. Linnaeus Banks. In Three Volumes. (Hurst & Blackett.)

County Versus Counter. A Novel. By T. Monro. In Three Volumes. (Chapman & Hall.)

Sebastian. By Catherine Cooper. (Macmillan.)

THERE are, we should say, few literary undertakings easier than English adaptations from the French, if the adapter be content with the standard of mediocrity which such works generally stop at. They almost invariably show one of two faults. Either the whole of the *genius loci* is lost and the story falls utterly flat, or else the French is so baldly translated that one feels that it had much better have been left alone. No such faults can be found with Lady Georgiana Fullerton's two stories. In a Preface she states that she has taken the plot of a story by Mdme. d'Aulney and moulded it to suit her own purposes, sometimes translating, sometimes re-writing whole chapters. She hopes that the double authorship may not be rendered too glaring by any incongruity. We confidently assure her that there is not the least trace of patchwork in either tale. The first, entitled "The Notary's Daughter," is entirely domestic in interest and is a picture of country life in Provence. We will give no outline of the story, but cordially recommend it for careful writing, faithful and graphic description, and excellent character-drawing. "The House of Penarvan" occupies the greater part of the second volume, and is adapted from the French of M. Jules Sandeau. It narrates the fortunes of the last members of an old French Royalist family which had succumbed in the early days of the Revolution. It is well worth reading as an historical sketch, and gives a fair insight into the state of that part of the country in those times. The unwavering devotion of Renée de Penarvan to "the cause" and the traditions of her family; the marriage of her only daughter to a man of the people; and the unselfish character of the good old Abbé Pyrmil form materials which are well worked up to make a very interesting story.

Mrs. Banks' books are generally remarkable for their accurate drawing of scenes of North country life, and her present work relates

the fortunes of two cottonspinners and their families. The one, Mr. Marsden, is a rude and uncultivated miser. The other, Mr. Booth, is fairly educated and civilised. The plot of the story turns entirely on the machinations of Caleb Booth's clerk, one Daniel Dent. By obsequious diligence and unceasing pertinacity he insinuates himself into Caleb's family and introduces his sister. This amiable young lady furthers her brother's interests in every way. From being nurse and dressmaker, she becomes gradually housekeeper and eventually, having poisoned Mrs. Booth No 1, mistress of the house. Daniel Dent is at length received into partnership. This seems to be the zenith of his success. His sister is unsuccessful in an attempt to kill her stepson, the heir; pecuniary difficulties arise in connexion with speculations entered into with the Marsdens, and the story ends with the total collapse of wickedness, and the inevitable glorification of the oppressed good. The authoress has made one grand blunder. An experienced doctor, and a clergyman who has studied medicine as an amateur, are discussing Mrs. Booth's death some ten months after the event, and decide that the symptoms pointed to poisoning by strychnine. The one suggests, and the other agrees, that traces of the poison might be found if the body were exhumed! It is scarcely necessary to point out the absurdity of such a suggestion being made or entertained, since strychnine is a vegetable, not a mineral, poison, and all traces of it in a body would in a very short time completely disappear. There are many secondary characters, whose peculiarities and adventures it would take too much space to describe.

The same difficulty in an aggravated form meets us when we take up our pen to write our ideas about Mr. Monro's *County versus Counter*. What is to be done when there are more than twenty-three characters, each and all taking a more or less important rôle in the plot, and possessing clearly-defined individualities? We can only indulge in a few generalities, and say that the story is interesting, and, though in parts exaggerated, is rather clever. The *dénouement* is dramatic, and among the crowd of personages above referred to, the reader will surely find some favourites. It is a tale of country-life, the drift of which the title aptly suggests. If we must decide on a heroine, we will give the preference to Miss Priscilla Trevor, a middle-aged single lady, who acts as universal referee on "society" matters in the little town which is the headquarters of the story.

Sebastian is a simple story of much merit. Without containing much incident, it is very far from being dull. The characters of Sebastian and his father are excellent studies, as also are those of Prebendary Jellicoe and Mr. Dowdeswell. The book is neatly got up in one volume, and we heartily recommend the reading public to order it, and follow for themselves the adventures of Sebastian from his cradle to the day when, honoured by all around, he is married to the daughter of his poor father's first love.

T. W. CRAWLEY.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A History of Blackburn, Town and Parish. By Wm. Alexander Abram. (Blackburn: J. G. and J. Toulmin.) This work contains an amount of conscientious and patient labour which is refreshing to contemplate. It belongs to that class of topographical productions that are lives rather than books. In the author's long-extended enquiries no accessible source of information, printed or manuscript, that would be likely to aid his purpose, appears to have been neglected. It is somewhat startling to find that a single Lancashire parish should need this goodly volume, in which the material is in its most compressed form, and in type which though readable is not as large as that usually employed. But, having read the whole with care, we must testify that there is very little in it that we would wish to be excised or abridged. The parish of Blackburn is estimated to contain 43,560 statute acres. In 1801 the population of the township (coincident with the present municipal borough) was 11,980. In 1871 the population return gave about 83,000. Mr. Abram has devoted Book I. to the General History, occupying one-fourth part of the work, and it is written with impartiality and care. Book II. deals with the Township History in twenty-five chapters, corresponding with the townships. Having been allowed the free use of the inedited MS. records of the Blackburn Grammar School, the author has compiled interesting annals of that valuable institution extending over three centuries. Through the kindness of the venerable vicar of the parish, facilities have been afforded for the thorough examination of the parochial records, which have materially added to the value and completeness of this history. Among the biographies will be found notices of James Hargreaves, the inventor of the spinning jenny, a resident in the neighbourhood; of the Peel Family, settled at Blackburn for several generations; of the distinguished Hebrew scholar and Brownist, Henry Ainsworth, whose father is found to be one of the governors of the Grammar School; and of the learned and godly Puritan, Robert Bolton, a native of the town, and an alumnus of the school. The latter, when a Fellow of Brasenose, and before he became the subject of deep spiritual feeling, was almost induced to join the Church of Rome through the persuasive influence of an old Blackburn schoolfellow, known for his eloquence as "Golden-mouth Anderton." The time was fixed when they should meet, and the place in Lancashire chosen whence they should depart for one of the Flanders seminaries. "But," as Fuller writes, in his peculiar and happy way, "it pleased the God of Heaven, who holdeth both an hour-glass and reed in His hand to measure both time and place, so to order the matter, that though Mr. Bolton came, Mr. Anderton came not accordingly. So that Rome lost, and England gained, an able instrument." It is noticeable that Bolton dwells with admiration upon the conduct of his patron, Sir Augustine Nicolls, in 1616, when on circuit in Lancashire and the northern parts. The Roman Catholics, however, had a hard time of it; for the judge "convicted, confined, and conformed more Papists than were in twenty years before." And Bolton, "out of compassion for mine own country," commends the wisdom of Nicolls' last charge at Lancaster. The most admirable feature of Mr. Abram's work is to be found in nearly three hundred ample and minute accounts of old native families of inferior rank, based upon the local registers, public records, and family papers. "To ignore the succession to the minor freeholds," he justly remarks, "is to leave the memorials of many a rural township practically unretrieved." Only those who have had some experience of the difficulties encountered in procuring the requisite information, and are fully awake to the caution and diligence necessary for such researches, can adequately estimate this portion of the volume. The typography of the book is creditable to the

provincial press: there are numerous artistic illustrations, and the pages are surprisingly free from errors. The addition of a map of the parish is the only desideratum. We hope to meet Mr. Abram at some future time in a walk so congenial to his literary tastes, and one which he is well able to turn to a good and abiding account.

The Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal. Parts XVII., XVIII. (Bradbury, Agnew and Co.) The *Journal* of the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Society justly holds a high rank among the serials which deal with the history of provincial England. In matter, manner, and illustrations it need not fear comparison with the publications of the oldest or best of those societies which take in a wider field. It is, however, very much to be regretted that its conductors follow the example of some of those bodies whose home is in London in permitting its publications to fall into arrear. In the present instance we have two numbers issued together in one wrapper. The interest which most rural people take in the history of their own neighbourhood—or, indeed, in any history whatever—is at best but languid; it is therefore very useful that the local historical journals, the very cause of whose being is to stimulate thought on such matters, should be issued with exact regularity. If this be not done writers become careless and fall away, and the small reading public to which such works appeal becomes yearly less and less. By far the most important article in these numbers is the Rev. Daniel Henry Haigh's paper on Yorkshire Dials. It has been vaguely known to a few persons for many years past that there were scattered about Yorkshire remains of sun-dials of a very ancient character, some few bearing traces of Anglo-Saxon or Scandinavian inscriptions upon them. Mr. Haigh undertook, some time ago, thoroughly to investigate the subject, and has given us an account of the early dials known to exist in the county, with engravings of all those of any degree of importance. He has discovered twelve in the county of York, and eleven others out of the shire have rewarded his researches. Four of these we may, we think, positively assign to a period earlier than the Norman invasion. The surprising thing is that so few have come down to us when we call to mind that in a time when clocks and watches were not it would be absolutely necessary for every parish to be furnished with a dial by which to measure the time; and that it is highly probable that in the large parishes in the north and west of Yorkshire, where many of the people lived miles away from the church dial, the houses of men of the better class would each be furnished with a time-measurer of this sort. Much of the latter part of the article is taken up by an account of the different methods of dividing and measuring time which have been in use among ourselves and other peoples, Aryan and Semitic, with whom the inhabitants of these isles have been brought into contact. Upwards of fifty pages are given to an imprint of the West Riding poll-tax for the second of Richard II. This is a mere list of names, unimportant to all except the genealogist and those who are students of the history of surnames. Surnames are a part of the language, and can by no means be passed over by those who would comprehend the development of our English speech. We should have thought, however, that this long catalogue might more profitably have been published in a separate form, and the space it occupies here filled by something which could be read, and which the human memory could retain.

Le Conte des Deux Frères: extrait de la Revue Archéologique. Tirage à part. Par M. G. Maspero. (Paris: Didier et C^{ie}.) Prof. G. Maspero's latest translation of the famous D'Orbigny Papyrus, *Le Conte des Deux Frères*, has been reprinted in pamphlet form from the March number of the *Revue Archéologique*. The original document, beautifully written in the hieratic character

on nineteen leaves of papyrus, dates from the reign of Seti II., son and successor of Menephthah, the Pharaoh of the Exodus, and was purchased from Mdme. D'Orbigny in 1857 by the trustees of the British Museum. This most curious and most ancient semi-mythological romance has been described, analysed, and translated wholly, or in part, by various scholars—namely, by the late Vicomte E. de Rougé, by Mr. C. W. Goodwin, Mr. Le Page Renouf, Brugsch-Bey, and twice by Prof. Maspero. This, his second version, is one of the most finished, as well as one of the most literal, translations yet made from the ancient Egyptian language into any European tongue. It follows the original as nearly as possible word for word; is enriched with critical and explanatory notes; and is rendered, moreover, in so simple, so transparent, and so archaic a style that one seems while reading it to be listening to a far-off echo of those lost accents which Abraham and Joseph learned in the land of their adoption. It is to be regretted, however, for the sake of students in general, that Prof. G. Maspero has not employed the system of transliteration accepted by the Congress of Orientalists in 1874. The French rendering of *w* for *f*, and the occasional substitution of *i* and *o* for the conventional *e* (as in *ronpit*, *sokhtu*, *himet*, for *renpit*, *sehtu*, *hemet*), are not merely unsightly, but add a needless difficulty to those which already beset the path of the learner. These, however, are technicalities which concern only the footnotes, and in nowise affect the charm of Prof. Maspero's translation—a translation which, apart from its Egyptological value, merits special notice as a *tour de force* in French.

Stanhope Memorials of Bishop Butler. By William Morley Eggleston. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.) That Bishop Butler resided at Stanhope from 1725 to 1738, and there wrote his greatest work, is about all that most people care to know, but it is not enough for Mr. Eggleston. With painful industry, rarely seen in these days, he has collected a number of trifling facts which have more or less bearing upon the subject; but we cannot say that when all of them are put together they increase our knowledge of the great bishop to any appreciable extent. Stanhope is a valuable benefice situated in what is even now a remote part of the remote county of Durham, and Archbishop Blackburn happily remarked that it was the burial-place of its learned rector, even while it was his living. But its very seclusion afforded him just that opportunity for thinking out a matter which theologians in the present hurry of life are seldom able to secure. The only tradition which Weardale has preserved of its greatest resident is that he was accustomed to ride a black pony at a great pace through its hamlets, and more leisurely along its sequestered bridle-paths; and the only material relics that can still be seen are the sun-dial which "Rector Butler" erected, and his signature to the parish accounts, or to the award of five shillings to some local destroyer of vermin. Mr. Eggleston (whose name suggests his northern origin) has a good deal to say about Stanhope, and particularly about the Weardale families with whom Butler may have been acquainted. To the antiquary and genealogist, therefore, his little book will be of some value, but in only a very limited sense is it a biography of the author of the *Analogy* or a contribution to general literature.

India and her Neighbours. By W. P. Andrew. (Wm. H. Allen and Co.) Mr. Andrew was, we believe, employed in early life as an official in the Indian Post Office. For more than twenty years he has been known in this country as an ardent advocate of various schemes for improving the means of communication between England and India. At the present time, when the Euphrates Valley Route appears to be passing into the domain of things practicable, he is fairly entitled to state afresh the dream of his long lifetime. It must be admitted that when he touches upon this subject, his language becomes that of an

enthusiast; and his hopeful expectations must be accepted with considerable allowance. But on other matters he writes with much practical wisdom. In this book he has given as good a general sketch of our Indian Empire as is to be found elsewhere, with special reference to the native States of the peninsula and the countries adjoining. His primary object apparently is to arouse interest in the past history and the commercial future of our great dependency. With this aim he has interspersed his pages with quotations from Macaulay's celebrated essays, and from those few other writers who have been able to invest Indian affairs with any attraction for the ordinary reader; and he has devoted a series of chapters to "The Remarkable Women of India." His historical episodes are well told, and his account of the material resources of the country is both accurate and full. We must, however, enter a protest against his spelling of native names. Such words as "Rohilchund," "Thákúre," "Nowáb," and "Bithour" are familiar neither to the scholar nor to the old-fashioned Anglo-Indian. They offend against both principle and customary usage. There are also not a few mistakes of fact. The "mines of Golconda" (p. 15) are a popular delusion. Golconda was the capital of the Deccan, where the diamonds were cut and polished. The stones themselves came from long distances, and from all parts of the country. Again, it is inaccurate to describe Hyder Ali (p. 241) as "a Pathan officer from Lahore." Hyder Ali was a Mysorean born and bred. His great-grandfather had emigrated from the Punjab. Our general approval of this book must not be taken as extending to the maps. The first one, intended to illustrate the Euphrates Valley Route, includes Iceland and Central Africa, but fails to give clearly the situation of such places as Alexandretta. The map of India that follows it marks no railways, and is altogether about forty years out of date.

Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. 1877. (Longmans.) Last year's meeting of the Social Science Congress at Aberdeen fell, perhaps, somewhat below the usual level in the character of its proceedings, and some of the more valuable papers have already been published in another form. We observe that the present volume no longer purports to be edited by the general secretary of the association. It also differs from its predecessors in printing the sermon which is annually preached before the Congress by a divine of local eminence. The two most important papers herein contained are no doubt the presidential addresses of Mr. Edwin Chadwick on "Health," which is startling in the statistical precision with which it inculcates its lessons and warnings; and of Mr. James Caird on "The Food of the People and the Land Question." We are glad to notice that the latter is now commonly quoted from as an authoritative exposition of the facts. The department of Education, as might have been expected, was that in which sound sense and practical discussion was most generally conspicuous. Among the papers suggested by the locality in which the Congress was held, those on "Aberdeenshire Agriculture" and "Scotch Banking" deserve special attention as adequately dealing with two departments of social economy in which England has much to learn. In conclusion, it must be stated that this volume includes at least an average share of second-rate lucubrations and individual crotchets.

English Pictures Drawn with Pen and Pencil. By the Rev. Samuel Manning, LL.D., and the Rev. S. G. Green, D.D. (Religious Tract Society.) In this well-illustrated volume there is more appearance of design than in most of the picture books which form the autumnal literary crop. Recognising the fact that our land abounds in spots whereof it may be truly said—

"We never tread upon them but we set
Our feet upon some reverend history,"

the authors invite us to accompany them in their rambles, and to listen to their wayside gossip. Perhaps the latter is occasionally rather flat, and one is tempted to question such statements as the following:—"When Macaulay wrote, the place of Bunyan in literature was still a little doubtful." But on the whole the letterpress is on a par with the illustrations, and the illustrations are almost uniformly good. Of course, emanating as it does from what is called a denominational source, there is a "goody" tone about many of the remarks; and, while to Cowper, Bunyan, and Hannah More the highest meed of praise is given, the authors shake their heads very gravely at poor Shakspeare. The best hope for him is that in his latter days "the town was under strong religious influences. Many a 'great man in Israel,' in fraternal visits to the Rev. Richard Byfield, the vicar, is said to have been hospitably entertained at New Place; and memorable evenings must have been spent in converse on the highest themes." The book is divided into distinct sections (probably suggested by the authors' summer excursions), and in these are depicted with pen and pencil the most striking scenes in the Eastern, Western, and Midland Counties, the Lake District, Snowdonia, and the Valley of the Thames. Some of the woodcuts have evidently done previous service, and, we may observe, Berkhamstead Rectory is now a very different house from that in which Cowper was born.

Zeiten, Völker und Menschen. Von Karl Hillebrand. IV. Band: Profile. (Berlin.) This pleasant little volume is the fourth of a series of the essays of Herr Hillebrand, and is devoted to miscellaneous subjects. The first half of the book is occupied with sketches from modern French literature, such as Doudan, Balzac, Daniel Stern, Buloz, Thiers, Renan, and Taine. Then follow some articles on Italian subjects, the Medicean Grand-Dukes of Florence, Gino Capponi, Machiavelli; and, finally, three short studies on Rabelais, Tasso, and Milton. The articles are all of them pleasant reading, and Herr Hillebrand impresses us as making a praiseworthy effort to ingraft on German literature the English and French form of essay. Herr Hillebrand is well versed in English, French, and Italian literature; the chief thing wanting is lightness of touch and more decided style. The articles in themselves seem to us scarcely to justify separate publication, as they are neither profound nor are they sufficiently stamped with the author's personality to interest us on that side; but they are an agreeable collection of the thoughts of a widely-read and cultivated man. We make these remarks because Herr Hillebrand has prefaced his book with some introductory observations containing his views on the nature of the literature of essays generally in Germany. He rebels against the scientific pedantry which proscribes in Germany the literary forms which are recognised in France and England, and pleads for the utility of miscellaneous collections of thoughts such as he puts forward in this volume. He also complains of the neglect or indifference with which such collections are regarded by critics, and protests against the form of scientific criticism, of which he regards the ACADEMY as the organ in England, which contents itself with estimating the exact value of the contents of a book. He demands that the critic should sympathise with the writer and try to unfold his personality and explain his mental attitude. We can only say, in answer to this appeal, that Herr Hillebrand strikes us as a genial and cultivated man, who has considerable literary feeling, but who has not yet succeeded in forming an artistic style, and who writes too much and too widely to go very far on any point, but whose good sense and absence of pedantry make him a pleasant and entertaining companion.

Storia del Medio Evo, specialmente d'Italia. Per N. Fornelli. (Torino.) This is an excellent little compendium of mediæval history in special relation to Italy. Signor Fornelli is known as an

historical student, and he has done a useful work in clearing up the lines of Italian history during the period extending from 312 to 1492. He has a keen eye to the broad lines of political history, and always makes his meaning plain. He traces the growth of the European State system generally, and aims at setting Italian history in its proper relations to the rest of Europe. He has succeeded very well in giving in a small space the alternations of the Italian States, and in keeping clear the general condition of Italy in the midst of these constant local variations. The only thing we have to complain of is the persistent use of the historical present.

Analecta Vaticana. Edidit Dr. Otto Posse. (Innsbruck.) This work contains the result of Dr. Posse's investigations in the Vatican archives, undertaken at the request of the Government of Saxony for the purpose of editing a "Codex Diplomaticus Saxonie regiae." Dr. Posse's work is divided into two parts, the first of which may be regarded as a supplement to Dr. Potthast's *Regesta Pontificum*, from the accession of Pope Alexander II., 1254, to the death of Honorius IV., in 1287. The second part of the book consists of fifty Papal letters, which relate to German affairs during the period 1255-1372. Among them is a letter of Urban IV., dated September 16, 1263, to Richard, King of the Romans, accusing him of "permitting, not to say promoting," the disturbances of the Barons against Henry III. of England; Urban urges him to use his influence in his brother's behalf. There are also the processes and bulls of Clement IV. against Conradin.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE understand that Mr. Grenville Murray's book, *Round about France*, reviewed in this week's ACADEMY, has been seized in France by the authorities.

MR. GRANT ALLEN has nearly completed a volume for Messrs. Trübner on *The Colour-Sense, its Origin and Development*. The work, which is based on the evolutionist hypothesis, endeavours to trace the causes and reactions of the colour-sense in insects, fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammals, and also contains an adverse criticism of the "historical development theory" put forward by Dr. Magnus and Mr. Gladstone.

KARL BLIND—it is stated in a letter to the *Vossische Zeitung*—has latterly come into possession of some most important remnants of rhymes and tales of German mythology, discovered in this country. They were found in the Isle of Unst, in Shetland, as a living popular tradition. Among these interesting relics is one apparently referring to the creation-myth of Odin hanging in the World-Tree; and a Valkyr spell-song, which in course of time had assumed an "Arthurian" guise. Two lines only of the latter lay were hitherto known, to which Grimm refers. The song itself had been regarded as lost by all authors. Several important points of the mythic system of the Teutonic race will be cleared up by a forthcoming publication of these remarkable discoveries.

A MONOGRAPH on the *Eucalyptus Globulus*, by Miss Betham-Edwards, will appear in the *Popular Science Review* for October, accompanied by an original water-colour drawing.

MR. F. E. LONGLEY has in the press a Life of John B. Gough, the celebrated Temperance orator, who has recently arrived in England.

THE new edition of Dr. Ingleby's *Centurie of Prayse*, which has been carefully revised, and to which a large number of additional extracts and notes have been made for the New Shakspeare Society, has now gone to press. The work contains the earliest notices of Shakspeare that are known; and many fresh allusions to his poems or plays in the literature of the century ending in 1693 have been found, showing that he was by

no means neglected either by his contemporaries or his successors. Extracts from authors of the Elizabethan and Stuart periods, bearing on Shakspeare or his writings, will be gladly received for the *Centurie* by Miss Toulmin Smith, Highgate, during the next few weeks.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN AND HALL are about to publish, in two volumes, *The Public Life of the Earl of Beaconsfield*, by Mr. Francis Hitchman, formerly editor of the *Manchester Courier*, and author of a short biography of Pius IX. noticed in the ACADEMY a few weeks ago. It is understood to be written from a partisan point of view, but with the important difference that whereas all previous biographies have been hostile in tone the present will be a species of vindication. The career of the Earl is traced with some minuteness down to the year 1874.

MR. LEWIS SERGEANT'S *New Greece* will be issued early next week by Messrs. Cassell, Petter and Galpin.

MESSRS. C. KEGAN PAUL AND Co.'s new publications for the ensuing season will include *Stirring Times: or, Records from Jerusalem Consular Chronicles, 1853 to 1856*, by James Finn, late British Consul at Jerusalem, with a Preface by Viscountess Strangford; a collection of essays by the late James Hinton, uniform with the recently published Life by Miss Hopkins; a volume of sketches, historical and descriptive, entitled *Our Railways*, by Joseph Parsloe; a new edition of Mary Wollstonecraft's *Letters to Imlay*, with prefatory memoir; a series of essays by Arthur Arnold, called *Social Politics*; a volume by J. Turnbull Thompson on *Social Problems: an Inquiry into the Law of Influences*; one by Dr. Waldstein on *The Balance of Emotion and Intellect*, an essay introductory to the study of philosophy; a biography of Harvey, with an historical account of the discovery of the circulation of the blood, by R. Willis, M.D.; a new edition of the *Life of Frederic Ozanam*, Professor at the Sorbonne, by Miss O'Meara; and a large illustrated volume giving an account of Ancient Gaul, with numerous photographs and facsimiles of inscriptions, by the late Mr. John Henry Ravenshaw, of the Bengal Civil Service.

THEIR scientific works will include the *Geology of Ireland*, by G. H. Kinahan; *Etna: a History of the Mountain and its Eruptions*, by G. F. Rodwell; a translation of Dr. Kerner's treatise on *Flowers and their Unbidden Guests*, with a Prefatory Letter by Mr. Darwin; *Mind in the Lower Animals, in Health and Disease*, by W. Lauder Lindsay, M.D.; and a translation of Haeckel's *History of the Evolution of Man*; also, *The Brain as an Organ of Mind*, by Dr. H. C. Bastian; *Education as a Science*, by Prof. Bain; *On the Crayfish*, by Prof. Huxley; and translations of Dr. Luys' *The Brain and its Functions*, and of Prof. Quatrefages' *The Human Race*. These last four volumes form additions to the "International Scientific Series."

IN Theology the same publishers announce new volumes of sermons by the Rev. H. R. Haweis, entitled *Arrows in the Air*; by A. K. H. B., entitled *From a Quiet Place*; by the late Charles Kingsley, entitled *True Words for Brave Men*; and by the Rev. C. Shakspeare, entitled *St. Paul at Athens*, with a Preface by Canon Farrar; also treatises on *Daniel and John*, by the Rev. P. Desprez, and on *The Apocalypse*, by the Rev. C. B. Waller; and *Principles of the Faith*, by the Rev. Orby Shipley.

IN works of fiction they have a novel entitled *Light and Shade*, by Miss Charlotte O'Brien, daughter of the late Smith O'Brien; *Through a Needle's Eye*, by Hesba Stretton; a translation of Winterfeld's *Ein Bedeutender Mensch*; and new editions in one volume of *The Marquis of Lossie*, and *St. George and St. Michael*, by Dr. Macdonald; *Castle Blair*, by Miss Shaw; and *Gentle and Simple*, by Mrs. Paul.

IN connexion with the history of the Renais-

sance they will publish Mrs. Mark Pattison's *The Renaissance in France*, in two volumes, with illustrations; and the *Life and Times of Machiavelli*, by Prof. Villari.

A NEW series of military handbooks, edited by Lieut.-Col. C. B. Brackenbury, is also announced by Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co.: the first on *Military Sketching and Reconnaissance*, by Lieut.-Col. Hutchinson and Capt. Macgregor, is just ready; and the second, by Major Wilkinson Shaw, on the *Elements of Modern Tactics*, is in the press.

MISS BRADDON has just returned from Brittany, where she has completed a new Annual for the coming Christmas, upon lines once made familiar by the late Charles Dickens. Its publication will be undertaken by Messrs. John and Robert Maxwell.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND Co. will shortly publish *Angling Resorts near London: The Thames and the Lea*, by J. P. Wheeldon; and *Instructions for Testing Telegraph Lines*, written on behalf of the Government of India by Louis Schwendler.

MESSRS. E. MOXON, SON AND Co. are about to publish in monthly parts, beginning in October, the well-known "Haydn Series," consisting of the *Dictionary of Dates*, the *Dictionary of Popular Medicine*, and the *Bible Dictionary*.

MESSRS. WARD, LOCK AND Co. are also going to issue in monthly parts an illustrated library edition of Whiston's *Josephus*.

THE first part of Prof. Haeckel's *Popular Lectures on the Theory of Evolution* is announced for publication this month. It will contain the following chapters:—1. On Darwin's Theory of Evolution; 2. On the Origin of Man; 3. On the Pedigree of the Human Race; 4. On Division of Labour in the Life of Nature and of Man; 5. On Cell-Souls and Soul-Cells. The second part will appear at the beginning of next year.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN will publish this autumn *Left Alone; or, the Fortunes of Phillis Maitland*, by Francis Carr; *The New Girl, or the Rivals: a Tale of School Life*, by Mrs. William Gellie, who writes under the initials of M. E. B., illustrated by Mrs. Dawson, the sister of the authoress; and *Queen Dora: the Life and Lessons of a Little Girl*, by Miss Kathleen Knox, illustrated by Miss C. Paterson.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN have also in the press a book that promises to be of much interest, entitled *Child Life in Japan*, by Mrs. M. Chaplin Ayerton, with several full-page illustrations, drawn and engraved by Japanese artists.

MESSRS. W. AND R. CHAMBERS are preparing for publication a new series of Reading Books for Elementary Schools, to be called "The English Readers." In the Primer the method of teaching is based upon the use of pictures and the gradual introduction of irregularities of notation. An important feature in the series will be a set of lessons on animals, with a view to train young children to a thoughtful sympathy with them and their ways of living. The series will be copiously and attractively illustrated. The Editor is Mr. J. M. D. Meiklejohn, Professor of Education in the University of St. Andrews.

THE first volume of Herbert Spencer's *Principles of Sociology*, translated into French by M. E. Cazelles, has just been published by Gernier Baillière.

MESSRS. S. C. GRIGGS AND Co., of New York, announce for publication a *Waverley Dictionary*, by Miss Mary Rogers, which will contain an alphabetical arrangement of all the characters in Sir Walter Scott's novels, with a descriptive analysis of each character and illustrative selections from the text.

THE two volumes just published on British India and China and Japan, in the series entitled *Les Pays Etrangers et L'Exposition de 1878*, are

excellent examples of the use made by a number of eminent writers, under the direction of M. Lamarre, of the Paris Exhibition. M. Lamarre's design is that the volumes of the series should serve as guides, not only to the exhibition, but to the history, geography, and economic condition of the different countries whose productions are exhibited, and should be works of permanent literary and scientific value. Each volume bears the name of its own special author, along with that of M. Lamarre, the director of the series. Those on India and China and Japan, now issued, are by M. Ad. F. de Fontpertuis, whose name is well known to many English readers.

MR. EBSWORTH'S edition of the second division of the *Bagford Ballads*, not in the Roxburghe Collection, has just been issued to the members of the Ballad Society. It is a portly volume of 632 pages, and contains, besides half-a-dozen or more chaffy poems by the editor, a General Introduction on Street Ballads and Ballad Singers, &c.; an annotated list of the *Bagford Ballads* and the books on sale by William Thackeray in the spring of 1685; the black-letter ballads in Bagford's third folio volume, on the Popish plot and the politics of the day, and on social topics, lampoons on matrimony and wanton wives, &c.; an appendix of 110 pages of additional ballads and notes; and then three famously full indexes of first lines, burdens, titles, and tunes of Bagford's ballads, the subjects treated in the editor's notes, and first lines, &c., of the additional ballads collected by the editor. The volume is crowded with copies of old woodcuts, many made and engraved by Mr. Ebsworth himself. He promises his fellow-members of the society two engraved frontispieces—one the portrait of John Bagford—as a New-Year's gift for 1879, and also "the *Amanda Group of Bagford Poems*, illustrated with curious engravings, and showing us the Doll Tearsheets of the Stuart times, in their experience of warfare from the London apprentices." The Ballad Society will find it difficult to acknowledge fitly the extreme diligence, the enthusiasm, and the great knowledge of his subject which Mr. Ebsworth has shown in his labour of love for them.

MR. E. ARBER has now ready for issue in his "English Scholar's Library" the following five works, which can only be got from him at Southgate, N.:—*Translation of Reynard the Fox*, 1481, by W. Caxton; *The First Blast of the Trumpet*, &c., 1558, by J. Knox; *Handful of Pleasant Delights*, &c., by C. Robinson, and others; *A Supplication for the Beggars*, 1529, by S. Fish; an *Introductory Sketch* (by Mr. Arber) of the *Martin Marprelate Controversy*, 1588–1590, chiefly derived from external testimony. The next two books, which are in active preparation, will be *The Return from Parnassus*, acted 1602; and *The Seven Deadly Sins of London*, &c., by T. Decker. The texts are 1s. 6d. each in small paper, the *Introductory Sketch* 3s.

WE have received *A Catalogue of the Books relating to Classical Archaeology and Ancient History in the Library of Worcester College, Oxford* (Oxford: Hall and Stacey). This convenient and well-printed catalogue is one of the first fruits of the scheme by which college libraries may be specialised on the one hand, and on the other rendered available for students at large. As bookstalls for undergraduates reading for their examinations, such libraries have but slight reason for existence, or at least for being supported out of the corporate fund. But as lending departments of the Bodleian, each carefully keeping pace with the bibliography of some special branch of knowledge, they have before them a career of unbounded usefulness. So far as we know, this compilation by the Librarian of Worcester is the first serious attempt to carry out the scheme to its legitimate conclusion. Many colleges, such as Queen's, with its magnificent historical collection, open their libraries to qualified students; but none has hitherto, by publishing a Catalogue of its special-

ised subject, rendered its books really available to the public. Balliol, we believe, has chosen Philosophy for its peculiar domain; but so far from printing a catalogue of its philosophical books, it has not yet even opened its Library to the graduates of other Colleges.

THE love-letters of the German patriot Ernst Moritz Arndt have just been issued. They give a pleasant insight into the world of Arndt's tenderest feelings, and also throw side-lights upon his intercourse with some of his famous contemporaries, as well as furnishing further proofs of his intense and disinterested patriotism.

WE learn from Frankfurt that it is proposed to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Clemens Brentano's birthday. Brentano, the famous romantic poet, was born at Frankfurt in September 1778, and it is proposed to place a marble bust of him in the Town Library of that city.

WE learn from Berlin that a recent historical find in the old Gräfenburg of Nürnberg, the ancestral castle of the Hohenzollerns, is expected to throw some new light upon the pre-electoral times of that family. While repairing and altering a portion of the chapel which dates from the twelfth century, the workmen came upon two graves, which are presumed to be those of Count Friedrich zu Zollern, the first Burgrave of Nürnberg, and of his father-in-law, Count von Raetz, from whom he inherited these domains. The Crown Prince of Germany on hearing this news begged permission from the King of Bavaria to allow the excavations to be continued along the whole chapel.

LEOPOLD VON SACHER-MASOCH is a writer of considerable originality and power, whose works have for some time past been creating much interest in Germany, though from their anti-German tendencies they have roused opposition rather than sympathy. Still even Sacher-Masoch's bitterest enemies cannot deny his genius; while the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, glad to find in the camp of the enemy a fellow-enemy, has reprinted several of the novelist's shorter tales, and some years ago devoted a long literary study to his productions. Though a German by authorship, Sacher-Masoch is more properly a Gallician. He was born at Lemberg in 1836, and all his ablest romances are laid among the peasants and the noble proprietors of this eastern corner of the Austro-Hungarian empire. A remarkable light is thrown by this writer upon the ethnography and the political status of his countrymen, which he exposes with an accurate knowledge and a pessimism as remarkable as it is depressing. Sacher-Masoch's principal work is entitled *The Legacy of Cain*, and is to treat of all the evils incident to mankind, divided by our author into six sections—Love, Property, The State, War, Work and Death; of these only two are as yet published. His latest work, just issued, and disconnected with this series, is entitled *The Modern Job*. It is a tale treating of the life-story of an old Gallician peasant who, born in 1794, suffered not only from the effects of the after-waves of the French Revolution, but also from the insurrections of 1846 and 1848, and from the first European invasion of the cholera in 1817. Like Job, he bore all his sufferings—in part the result of political circumstances, in part arising from the shameful oppression exercised upon the peasantry—with resignation and patience; and in the end he was rewarded, like Job, when, after the *robot* (*villain socage*) was repealed by the Austrians, the peasants were able to earn the fruits of their labours.

THE *Revista Contemporanea* of August 15 contains an unfinished anonymous article on "Descent and Darwinism," pushing the doctrine of Evolution to its farthest limit. In a discourse on the commercial "Crisis," P. E. Estassen vehemently attacks the commercial system and political economists of Great Britain. Revilla in a critical sketch declares that José Zorilla has carried form and expression to the utmost perfection of which

they are capable in Spanish poetry. The contribution of Sanchez de Toca to the history of the Decadence of Spain exposes the folly of the doctrinaire Ministers of Carlos III. and his successors.

WE have received a pamphlet entitled *Licences and How to Obtain Them*, by R. Curre Thomas (Bristol: Bennett), which presents an extremely complicated department of statute law in such a form as to be intelligible to the class of persons for whom it is intended.

WE record the death of M. Garcin de Tassy on September 3. Next week we hope to give a notice of the life and works of this distinguished French Orientalist.

WE have received:—*The Survivors of the Chancellor*, in two parts, by Jules Verne, translated by Ellen E. Frewer, Author's Illustrated Edition (Sampson Low); *In the Wilderness*, by Charles Dudley Warner (Sampson Low); *The Berlin Congress and the Anglo-Turkish Convention*, by Edward Cazalet (Stanford); *Instinct and Mind*, by the Rev. W. A. Sutton, reprinted from the *Month and Catholic Review* (Dublin: Gill); *An Historical Account of the Beverley Sanctuary*, by William Andrews (Hull: J. M. Taylor); *The Pan-Anglican Synod before "St. Augustine's Chair"* (Hardwicke and Bogue); *Report of the Council of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society* (Leicester: F. Hewitt); *The Early Life of Henry Grattan* (Dublin: Gill); *Creation, as a Divine Synthesis*, by Wm. N. Haggard (Ridsdale); *The Wreck of the "Grosvenor"*, by W. Clark Russell, third edition (Sampson Low).

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

WE have received news from Bremen, under date August 29, of the expedition to the mouths of the Ob and Yenisei. The *Neptune* passed Bardö on July 31 on its way to the Ob, and was expected to reach its destination about the middle of August. The *Luise*, bound for the Yenisei, was less fortunate; for it ran on a rock, not marked in the charts, in the neighbourhood of a small place called Brönö, on the Norwegian coast, in the night of July 29–30. The vessel was soon got off by the aid of its consort, the *Moskwa*, and has put into Bergen for repairs. The members of the expedition chartered another vessel, the *Zaritzka*, of 313 tons burden, and by August 17 had set off again in company with the *Moskwa*, carrying the undestroyed remnant of the *Luise's* cargo. According to latest advices, the ships had passed Hammerfest on August 21, and hoped to reach the Yenisei in the first week of September.

THE *Geographical Magazine* (Trübner) republishes Stanford's Map illustrating the Treaty of Berlin, noticed in the ACADEMY last week. A few notes on the treaty are appended, written with considerable political bias. The two most important articles are also reprints—comments by Baron von Richthofen upon Prejevalsky's journey in Central Asia, with special reference to the Lake of Lop-Nor; and notes of Abyssinia by Camill Russ, taken from the *Geographische Blätter* of the Bremen Geographical Society. We fear that this useful magazine does not receive the support that it deserves.

THE *Church Missionary Intelligencer* for September contains some interesting matter relating to the proceedings of the society's Nyanza expedition. The number opens with the late Lieut. Shergold Smith's journal of his exploration of the Simeyu and Ruwana Rivers, and Jordan's Nullah on the south side of Lake Victoria, accompanied by three illustrative maps or charts. That of the Simeyu is an exact facsimile of the sheet drawn by Mr. O'Neill from his leader's instructions; that of the Ruwana is also a photographed facsimile of Mr. O'Neill's sheet, with the exception of four sketches copied from pen-and-ink sketches made by Lieut. Smith himself while on the river; and the third sheet contains in the centre Mr.

O'Neill's map of the south-eastern coast of the lake, including Speke's Gulf, Jordan's Nullah, the island of Ukerewe, &c., surrounded by copies of other rough pen-and-ink sketches by Lieut. Smith. These maps agree in the main with that in Mr. H. M. Stanley's lately-published work, with the exception that the recent exploration of Jordan's Nullah shows that it runs nearly due south and not to the south-east, as was previously supposed. After passing the bar of Simeyu, the stream was found to be much obstructed by floating islands (anchored by the roots) of a cabbage-like description of plant; no current was appreciable, and the width varied from forty yards at the mouth to sixty, narrowing in some places to twenty yards. The river made a sharp bend to the east, after its junction with the Metwa, a small stream flowing in from the south-west, and the natives there informed Lieut. Smith that it rose far away in the Masai country. The river soon proved unnavigable owing to the frequent occurrence of shallows, as was also the case with the Ruwana. Lieut. Smith made a very complete survey of Jordan's Nullah, and corrected several small errors in the chart. At a place called Batimba he was told that it took seven days for an unloaded man to go to Unyanyembe. Speaking of the condition of one part of the country, he says:—"It was painful to see the fair land of Urima destitute of cattle and nearly destitute of men. Six months ago that robber chief Mirambo [of Unyamwezi] swept the country as with a broom, taking all the cattle and many slaves." Several letters are also published from the Rev. C. T. Wilson, the last of which was written on April 1 from Rubaga, the capital of Uganda. The reinforcements for the Nyanza mission, sent by way of the Nile, arrived at Suakim on June 9, and, crossing the desert on camels, reached Berber on July 10.

THE projected introduction of opium-cultivation into Eastern Africa, to which reference was made in the ACADEMY some time back, seems likely to become an accomplished fact. The Portuguese Government having made a grant of 50,000 acres of uncultivated State land in Mozambique for the experiment, the agent of a company formed for the purpose visited Malwa not long ago to obtain seeds and make himself acquainted with the methods of cultivation and preparation. The company is to have a monopoly for twelve years, with the privilege of exporting the opium duty free. The poppy-plants are reported to be thriving; but the question whether East Africa can become a successful rival of North India in the opium trade will probably be decided, according to the *Times of India*, not so much by the effect of climate as by the cost of collecting the drug, which again must be determined by the result of a trial whether an African negro will, in performing labour requiring little brute strength and much delicate manipulation, do as much work for as little pay as an Indian coolie.

L'Exploration contains an account by M. Golt-dammer (accompanied by a map) of Obock, a small and recently-acquired French possession on the coast of Abyssinia, at no great distance from Aden; and the conclusion of Dr. C. Maget's series of papers on Central Japan. In the "*Nouvelles de tous les Points du Globe*" we find some particulars respecting an attempt now being made to introduce commerce into the equatorial provinces of Egypt, and so into Central Africa, without having to make use of the present expensive means of transit up the Nile to Khartum. M. Marquet, the promoter of the scheme, has established himself at Suakim, on the Red Sea, and he has been able to carry goods in from forty-five to fifty days across the desert to Berber, and thence to Khartum, at a cost of about 14s. per cwt. He claims to be able to transport them at equally reasonable rates up the White Nile to Fachoda and Lardo, and to Méchara on the river Gazal, while on the Blue Nile where steam

navigation cannot be made use of, he has organised a boat-service as far as Fazuglu. M. Marquet's agency at Suakim is also in direct relation with the caravans trading to Kassala, Galabat, &c.

MESSRS. WALKER AND MILES, of Toronto, have just published a large Atlas of the Dominion of Canada, furnishing very complete geographical and geological information from the latest surveys, &c. It also contains a synopsis of Canadian history and geography, as well as of the agriculture, commerce, and economic geology of the Dominion.

MR. G. J. MORRISON has recently returned to Shanghai from his investigation of the country between Chinkiang, on the Yangtze-kiang, and Tientsin, on the Pei-ho, chiefly along the line of the Grand Canal, to which allusion was made in the ACADEMY of June 29, and has communicated a somewhat lengthy account of his journey to the *North China Herald*. With regard to the general results of his journey Mr. Morrison says that—

"While on my last trip, from Hankow to Canton, everything which I saw confirmed me in the belief that I was travelling along what must before long be the route of one of the main railways in China; on this trip I gradually came to the conclusion that I had not hit upon the proper route for a line to connect Peking with the Yangtze."

This will be a disappointment to many who have looked upon this as one of the most promising fields for railway construction in China; but there can be no doubt that Mr. Morrison is right, for, apart from difficulties arising from the very low level of the country in many parts, the Yellow River would prove a very serious obstacle to success. In some places the old bed of the river is nearly three miles wide between the flood embankments, and some twenty feet above the level of the surrounding country, which alone will suffice to show what an intractable enemy railway engineers will have to deal with in "China's Sorrow." The difficulties presented by the new course of the river are, if anything, greater. Below Lungmên-kow, Mr. Morrison says,

"In some places it is more than two miles wide, while further down there are points where it is not more than 250 yards. In the wide portions there are numerous banks with channels between, which are constantly altering. . . . The portion of the river from Lungmên-kow to the crossing of the Grand Canal, or, indeed, to a place some seventeen miles further, has entirely altered since it was visited by Mr. Ney Elias in 1868, and is still changing, but on the whole improving."

Mr. Morrison's notes of his journey contain information as to other matters of interest, especially as showing some slight tendency to progress among the Chinese; and we are glad to believe that the results of his experiences during his various journeys in the interior may before long appear in some more permanent form.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

EVERY paper in this month's *Fortnightly* is worth reading, though some of them do not call for notice in these columns. We must leave the editor's "Political Epilogue" to the holiday meditations of the Cabinet, and Mr. Leslie Stephen's eloquent pages on "Dreams and Realities" to Canon Farrar and the stern Defenders of the Faith whom that amiable rhetorician has lately been outraging. Dr. Maudsley's article on "Hallucinations of the Senses" is a kind of medical counterpart of Mr. Stephen's paper, and the two together give a very complete pathological history of the imagination. Dr. Maudsley first defines hallucination as "such a false perception of one or other of the senses as a person has when he sees, hears, or otherwise perceives as real what has no outward existence—that is to say, has no existence outside his own mind, is entirely subjective;" and then he proceeds to distinguish between the two modes in which hallucinations are produced: (1) by the downward action of

idea upon sense; (2) by the direct stimulation of the organ of sense or its sensory ganglion. He quotes at some length the case of Nicolai, the Berlin bookseller, who had striking hallucinations of the second order, and was conscious of them; visions of men and women crowding his room, and moving rapidly before his eyes. These hallucinations were removed from time to time by blood-letting, which sufficiently proves their cause. The other sort are like Macbeth's dagger, or Luther's devil, or Blake's angels, of the genesis of which Blake used to say, "You have only to work up imagination to the state of vision, and the thing is done." A very interesting part of the article is that in which Dr. Maudsley gives an account of some of the hallucinations accompanying or preceding epileptic attacks, as in the case of the dockyard workman who suddenly, and without apparent motive, split the skull of his fellow-workman with an adze. Since his confinement at Broadmoor it has come out that this man "some years before the murder had received the Holy Ghost; that it came to him like a flash of light; and that his own eyes had been taken out and other eyes like balls of fire substituted for them." It does not require very much construction to build a bridge between this man's visions and those of "prophets" in all ages, from Mahomet to David Lazzaretti. Mr. H. J. S. Cotton's account of "The Prospects of Moral Progress in India" is interesting, if not hopeful. It mainly consists of a well-considered protest against too violent attempts to introduce Western civilisation out and dried into India; against the missionary enthusiasm of the schoolmaster, which is likely to be more disastrous than that of the preacher, partly because it is more efficient and partly because it is a pure solvent, with nothing to offer in the place of the polytheistic beliefs which it destroys. Mr. Cotton, however, admits that the number of natives who pass through the university is as yet quite insignificant as compared with the countless millions of the Indian population. Of the two purely literary papers in the number, Mr. Minto's on "Mrs. Gaskell's Novels" is not quite satisfying, though in the main it is unexceptionable, and—with regard to the Lancashire novels at least—fairly full in treatment. But admirers of Mrs. Gaskell's best work will be far from content with the meagre handling which *Sylvia's Lovers and Wives and Daughters* receive from Mr. Minto. To regard Mrs. Gaskell as a mere "writer with a purpose"—a realistic painter of manufacturing life, whose object is even the highly laudable one of making masters and men understand one another better—is surely to misunderstand the genius that drew Sylvia and Cynthia and Molly. Still Mr. Minto does abundant justice to Mrs. Gaskell's extraordinary width of sympathy and to her endless power of story-telling. Speaking of the collections of her short tales and essays, he says:—

"We see there how abundantly her mind was stored with the facts of human life, how learned she was in all the large features and little traits that distinguish different sorts of men and women, and how quickly and surely she could imagine the effect which would be produced upon a given person by the various surroundings, fixed or active, of his existence."

Another remark, strikingly put, is that on the scantiness of description, as such, in Mrs. Gaskell's novels. It is as though she thought with Alexandre Dumas fils: "Everybody knows what the sea is like; or if they don't, you can't make them understand it with pen and ink. Content yourself, therefore, with saying 'it was the sea-coast,' and don't go into ecstasies about the colour of the waves." Mr. Minto rightly attributes this absence of landscape to the intensely human interest of Mrs. Gaskell's novels. "She does not seem to care how the landscape looks, but how people contrive to make themselves comfortable in it." Mr. G. Barnett Smith, who has lately been writing on Shelley, contributes an article on the very little known but certainly remarkable

American writer Charles Brockden Brown—according to Mr. Smith a precursor of Hawthorne, but rather, perhaps, a compound (though it is an anachronism to mass them all together) of Godwin, Meinhold, and Anne Brontë, not without a dash of Edgar Poe. It may be surmised that this does not make an altogether agreeable mixture; and, indeed, neither Mr. Brockden Brown nor his heroes and heroines are altogether nice. His masterpiece is *Wieland*, who begins by being deeply impressed by the death of his own father by self-combustion, and goes on to fall under the spell of a "biloquist" named Carwin, a gentleman who has the art of making people believe that they hear supernatural voices. Under his instigation Wieland kills his whole family in detachments, and is extremely indignant at being in consequence "manacled as a felon." Brown died at thirty-nine; and as his heroes were mostly of the Wieland and Carwin type, perhaps it is not altogether a misfortune that he did not live to create very many of them.

THE *Nineteenth Century* contains two good articles of the sort which falls within our ken, and one or two indifferent ones. Prof. Henry Morley's paper on "Recent Literature" will scarcely help his reputation as a literary critic. It opens with some lamentations and suggestions over the divorce of play-writing from play-acting power which the present generation seems to show, and then settles down into a very ordinary review of Tennyson's *Harold* and *Queen Mary*, including a tolerably full sketch of the plot of the first-named play—a result which seems a little tame after so wide a title. Of the faults of style and taste which are the bane of some parts, at any rate, of Prof. Morley's *English Writers*, the paper has a few odd examples—witness the remark, for instance, that "unactable plays are a sort of uneatable mutton." Prof. Morley's general conclusion seems to be that both *Harold* and *Queen Mary* are fine plays, beyond the acting of the present day, but which will find their proper place in an age of better actors and better audiences. But the scrappiness and formlessness of the whole piece of writing is provoking when one remembers that it is just these faults which spoil so much else of the writer's work. "The Ceremonial Use of Flowers" is ambitious and learned, but awkwardly written and duller than it need have been. Miss Lambert (who seems to be a new writer) wants literary tact and care, and should wear the honours of what appears to be really great reading more lightly. These things, however, can be learnt—to some extent at least. Meanwhile, there is stuff in her work, which is much. Mr. Ralston's article on the new Franco-Russian novelist, Henri Gréville, is extremely attractive, and conveys a very clear impression of her—for Henri Gréville is a woman—special qualities and range of subjects. Henri Gréville is really M^{me}. Durand, the daughter of one French professor at St. Petersburg, and now the wife of another. Mr. Ralston opens his article with an amusing account of the rebuff which fell to the share of the unknown writer when a few years ago M^{me}. Durand first tried her fortune with a well-known French Review. "Never will any newspaper or review accept any of your wife's writings," said the editor in sledge-hammer fashion to the husband, who brought him the MS., and one is astonished to find that the speaker was not Buloz, but only some one of his kind, who still lives to repent a hasty judgment. M^{me}. Durand was not crushed, however, as other literary beginners have been by similar autocrats, and in a couple of years it became pretty plain that the French novel-reading public were bent on exactly reversing this verdict. Six novels, written long before, appeared "with full success" in 1876, and in 1877 M^{me}. Durand published four more. "At present," says Mr. Ralston, "her position is assured," and the reading public besides is in possession of enough of her work to enable it to form some kind of a final judgment upon it. Her best novels are all concerned with Russian life, of

which she has a real and intimate knowledge. To judge from the outlines given by Mr. Ralston, her stories have not the weird force and strength of Tourguéneff, and the Russian life described in them has a more human everyday air than invests the scenes and persons of *Ivan Basilitch*, or the superb *Roi Léar de la Steppe*. But for all this they are not lacking in energy and reality, nor are they by any means rose-water stories of the English woman-novelist type. The author of *L'Expiation de Savelli*, and of the miserable story of Ariadne Ranine, knows how to draw things as they are, while at the same time there is a degree of right and useful reticence about them as novels which brings them within the range of even English general reading. The combined force and self-control of her books seem, indeed, to have puzzled the French public, and M^{me}. Durand finds herself abused by the clericals for outspokenness, and by their opposites for timidity. As far as we can judge from the present sketch, which is done with the ease and effectiveness to be expected from Mr. Ralston's abundant knowledge, Henri Gréville takes a middle place between the greatest women-novelists of our century—George Sand, George Eliot, Charlotte Brontë—and such clever local artists as the Spanish Fernán Caballero, or Frederika Bremer. She does not appear to have the crowning gifts of the first class; but, while she has much in common with the second, she seems to be far ahead of the authoress of the *Gaviota*, for instance, in grasp and general mental capacity. The other paper in this number to which we referred is the short but excellent one by Mr. St. John Tyrwhitt, on "The Limits of Modern Art Criticism." Readers of Mr. Tyrwhitt's former writings will be surprised to meet with so smart and telling a rebuke to the recent impertinences of Mr. Mallock.

PERHAPS the strongest article in the *Contemporary* is M. Lenormant's on "Antiquities at the Paris Exhibition," a theme which, as might be expected, the writer treats with a fullness of knowledge that it would be difficult to surpass. Mr. Freeman has still a fourth paper on Mr. Froude's *Thomas à Becket*, the most grateful part of which is the "now I have done" of the last paragraph. Still, there are fewer faults of taste in this paper than in its predecessors; and readers of history will be grateful to Mr. Freeman, not only for his actual setting right of Mr. Froude, but for his clear statement of the difference between such blunders as those of Mr. Froude and those of Milman and Mr. Green. The latter "might all be easily corrected;" the former are deep in grain, and amount to an absolute perversion of all the essentials of a story. M. de Pressensé's paper on "The Legal Position of the Catholic Church in France" is an admirable and temperate historical statement; but the subject is one perhaps a little outside our scope. To conclude, we may mention Mr. Robert Buchanan's long poem of "Julia Cytherea"—the Renaissance legend of the finding of a pagan princess, her body quite beautiful and undecayed. In point of treatment the poem seems almost like the author's amends to Mr. Swinburne, so extremely warm is the colouring of it. If Mr. Buchanan goes on like this, he will have to beware of Mr. Thomas Maitland.

ETRUSCAN NOTES.

UNTIL the discovery of a long bilingual inscription we must be content with but a scanty knowledge of the structure, grammar, and vocabulary of the Etruscan language. Though we possess about 3,000 inscriptions, they are mostly so short and crowded with proper names as to be of little service. By the application of the ordinary rules of decipherment, however, by the close comparison of parallel passages, and by a common-sense consideration of the most probable interpretation of them, a certain number of words and forms have been ascertained either with certainty

or with a high degree of probability. To the stock thus acquired I believe that a few more may be added, and a list of these will form the subject of the present notes. It must be remembered that every new word explained not only adds to our knowledge of Etruscan but also serves as a basis for the explanation of other words. It must also be remembered that unless we set to work unbiassed by any theory of the affinities of Etruscan our results will be probably of no great value. If we are blinded by a theory, we are likely to forget the first principles of successful deciphering and force our investigations into a predetermined groove.

I propose in the following note to make a special study of the Etruscan word *Vele*. The word, as is well known, is a proper name; but, instead of being represented by the Latin *Velus* and *Vela*, *Vele* and its feminine *Velu* are generally translated *Caius* and *Caia* in the few bilingual inscriptions that exist. The reason of this, I believe, must lie in the fact that *Vele* and *Velu* sometimes signified "bridegroom" and "bride" in Etruscan just as *Caius* and *Caia* did in Latin (see Festus, s. v. *Gaia*, Quint. 1. 1., Cic. Mur. 12.). In Fab. 2055 we find *vel'si* (? *velus-si*) in a position where it can only mean "bride" or something of that sort. I hope hereafter to discuss the etymology of *Caius* or *Gaius*; at present I must confine myself to the Etruscan *Vele* or *Vel*, which twice appears under the form of *Vela* (Fab. 168, 1830). Now according to Pliny (*N. H.*, II. 53, 54) the city of Volsinii was once consumed by lightning invoked from heaven in consequence of the ravages of a monster called *Volta*. *Volta* in Etruscan would take the form of *Velth*, if we are to trust to analogy, and *velth* is derived from the root *vel* by the addition of the abstract suffix *th*, as *leinth* "life" from *lein* "to live" or *vanth* "death" from *van* "to destroy." The suffix seems a shortened form of *thi*, and sometimes appears as *ti*; thus we have *Velth* (F. 1911), *Velthi-na*, presupposing a *Velthi* just as *Veli-na* (F. 1514) presupposes a *Veli* (F. 1832), and *Velti* (F. 1846). In *zila-th*. *Tarchn-al-thi* (F. 2 Suppl. 98), which must be compared with *zila-th*. *Tarchi-s** (F. 2055), the suffix *thi* added to *Tarchn-al* "descendant of Tarquinia" implies that *zila-th* also stands for *zila-thi*. The suffix was a feminine one like *-tha* in *lautni-tha* "liberta," from *lautni* "libertus," though the gender seems marked rather by the final vowel than by the nature of the suffix itself. At all events while *lar-thi* was "lady" *lar-th* was "lord," and *Velthe-sa* (F. 756) implies a masculine *Velthe*. *Velth*, therefore, might be a contraction of either *Velthe* or *Velthi*. I think the monster denoted by *Velth* must have had the form of a serpent; at all events a serpent appears in the representations of Etruscan mythology, and I noticed in the Museum of Perugia the portraiture of a serpent-legged warrior. Uniting the ideas of "bridegroom" and "serpent," we might get "binding" as a possible signification of the root *vel*; though it is equally possible that *Velth* might have properly meant an "incubus." However this may be, the proper name *Velthina* is formed from the name of the monster by the suffix *-na* or *-ni*, which, as we learn from the bilingual inscriptions, signified "belonging to" (*Cneer-na* = *Gnaev-ius*, *Alph-ni* = *Alf-ius*). The difference between *na* and *ni* seems to have been merely euphonic and to have depended on the vowel of the root. Generally, however, we meet with *-na*, rarely with *-ni* as in *laut-ni* "freedman" or *lus-ni* in Fab. 1050. In the latter inscription *lus-ni* is preceded by *thap-na*, which must be connected with *thap-ir*, "black," as is proved by the bilingual inscription F. 253 (where we have *Thapir-n-al* = "son of her that belongs to Niger"). It is possible that *thapir* is the origin of the name *Tiber*, which is

* It is clear that the otherwise unknown *parchis* must be thus corrected. Both F. 2055 and 2 Sup. 98 belong to the Alethnas family. See also 2070. In 1246 we find *tarchisa* "wife of Tarchon" (?).

given as *Θύβρις* or *Θύβρις* in Greek and *Thefri* in Umbrian, and was so named by the Etruscans according to the Latin antiquaries. Latin *b* answers to Etruscan *p* in *Vibenna* = *Vipna* and other words.

To return to Vele, we not unfrequently find it with the suffix *thur* or *thura*. Thus we have Velthur, Velthura (F. 2289), Velthur-na (F. 1485) and Velthur-naš (F. 1480), Velthur-nal (F. 1748), and the feminines Velthuri (2289), Velthuri (1316 bis), and Velthuru (768 bis) or Velthuru's (746). The suffix *thi* or *ti* seems further added to it in Velthri-ti-al (748) and Velthri-ti-isa (746). Now I think a comparison of passages will make it clear that the suffix *thur* signifies "of the family of." Thus in the great inscription of Perugia in which the name of Velthina so frequently occurs we have *eca . velthi-nathuras* "here the family of Velthina," and *hen naper XII velthinathur* "these twelve burying-places of the family of Velthina;" in Fab. 1915, *kehen . suthi* "this tomb" is said to be given *Precuthura'si . Larthialisile . kestnal . clenara'si*. "to the Precuses, the children of Cestius the son of Larthia" by *laurin . Precus*, "the freedman of Precus;" and in Fab. 2603 *mi . suthil . velthuri-thura . turce . au . velthuri . phni'scial* must be translated "I (am) the tomb-ornament belonging to the family of Velthur (which) Aula Velthura daughter of Phaniscia gave." Two points require to be noticed in this last inscription. (1) The suffix *-i*, *-la*, or *-le* is ascertained to have pretty much the same meaning as *-na* or *-ne* (*ni*), by a bilingual which renders Venzi-le by the Latin "Venz-ius" as well as by the word *Fuflun's-l* or *Fuflun-l* "Bacchanal" which occurs on wine-cups. Consequently *suthi-l*, from *suthi* "a tomb," will have the same signification as *suthina*, *suthna*, or *sutna*, which we find, for instance, in Fab. 2 Sup. 104, *eca 'sutna arnthal th vethlies | velthuru'sla* "here (is) the tomb-ornament of Th. Vethlia, daughter of Aruns, wife of Velthur." The same suffix *l* seems to occur in the name of the Fire-god, *Seth-l-ans*, which like *sathe* or *sate* (as in *eith phanu 'sathe-c* "this (is) the sepulchre and place of cremation," Fab. 2279) apparently contains the same root as *suthi*. (2) We must notice that so completely has Velthur(i) become a proper name, like our Thomson or Jones, that it is able to affix the termination *thura* just as we are able to say "Thomson's family" or "Jones's son."

I have room left for only two points more. One is the remarkable form *Vel-ar-al* "descendant of the Veli" in Fab. 1717, which would of itself fix the agglutinative character of Etruscan, *-ar* (*er* and *ur*) being the sign of the plural and *-al* the matronymic. The inscription runs thus: *vel . plaute . velus . caia . larnal . clan . velaral . tetal's*. "Velus Plautus son of Velu Caia the daughter of Larthia, descendant of the Veli; the daughter of Titus." Here, as elsewhere, final *s* or *'s* introduces a new subject, and may be translated either by the definite article or by the conjunction "and." Mr. Isaac Taylor has suggested to me that the difference between *Fuflun's-l* and *Fuflun-l* consists in the fact that the first means "belonging to the Wine-god," and the second "belonging to Bacchus." I may observe, by the way, that this final *-l*, though on the one side to be connected with *-la* and *-le*, may on the other be also connected with *-il* (as in *avil*, "aetatis," and possibly *ril*, "of the year") as well as with the matronymic *-al*. With Fab. 1717 may be compared Fab. 1624, where we read: *caia larnal . tetal's*, "Caia, daughter of Larthia, the daughter of Titus."

The other point to which I have alluded is the signification of the words *pur't'svana* (Fab. 1 Sup. 387), *pur't'svaveti* (do. 388), *epthne* (2033 E. a), and *epthneek* (Fab. 2100 and 2057). Now *pur't'svana* is conjoined with *thunz* which must plainly be connected with the numeral *thun* (*e'si*) or *thu*, and if *thun* is "five" *thunz* will be "five times." The final *s* must mark the numeral adverb as in *esalz* or *esiz* (Fab. 2057, 2335a), "thrice," compared with *esal* or *zal*, "three," or

ceze (1 Sup. 387) "a second time" compared with the numeral *cezp-achl*. Tute Larth, who is called *pur't'svana*, is represented on his tomb as preceded by lictors, and exercising the functions of a consul; it is manifest, therefore, that *pur't'svana*, which must be analysed into *pur-t-s-va-na*, signifies "consul" or "chief magistrate." *Pur't'svaveti*, compounded with the individualising suffix *-e* (as in *Rumach* "a Roman," *Velznach* "a Volscian," *marunuch* or *marunuc* interpreted by Corssen, no doubt correctly, as "procurator"), has an affix *ti* which seems to have a pluperfect force, "he had been chief magistrate." In *epthne* and *epthneek* we seem to have the same initial vowel which appears in *esal* by the side of *zal*. The final *-k* may be either the enclitic conjunction "and" or a contraction of the verbal ending *ke* (as in *turu-ke* "he has given," *te-ke* "he has placed," *zil-ach-n(u)-ke* "he has been married (?)"). At any rate it is quite clear that *pur't'svana* is the Latin *Porsena*, which thus turns out to be a title and not a proper name. This will explain the fact that no name answering to Porsena has yet been found in the Etruscan inscriptions nor any vestige of his once famous tomb described by Pliny. "Lars Porsena of Clusium" will be either "Lars the chief magistrate" of Clusium, or else "Lars the President" of the Etruscan Confederacy. *Mac-strna*, Latinised Mastarna, seems to be another Etruscan title with the signification of "lieutenant." I would derive it from *mach*, "one," and decompose it into *mac-s-tar-na*. The Aryan appearance of the suffix *tar* is very noticeable.

A. H. SAYCE.

LETTERS OF GAVIN HAMILTON. EDITED FROM THE MSS. AT LANSDOWNE HOUSE, BY LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE.

(Concluded.)

XXX.

"Rome the 8th August 1776.

The price of the Leda is 100*l*. This statue was found about a year ago on the Palatine mount and for excellence of sculpture surpasses every other, the head though found with the statue and of the same marble yet is doubtful whether it be its own. It is beautiful and fits it. I can affirm nothing more. The right arm and part of the left with some of the drapery are restored. I have the honour to be, &c.,

GAVIN HAMILTON."

XXX.

"Rome the 25th March 1776.

I have never mentioned to your Lordship one of the finest things I have ever had in my possession, as I was not sure of getting a license to send it out of Rome, now that I have got it safe on board the Felucca for Leghorn, I have ventured to recommend it to your Lordship as something singular and uncommon. It is a Diomed carrying off the Palladium. Your Lordship when in Rome mentioned to me particularly subjects of this sort as interesting to you, but besides the subject give me leave to add that the sculpture is first-rate, and exactly in the style and size of the Cincinnatus to which I mean it as a companion, being a Greek Hero to match the Roman. The legs and arms are modern, but restored in perfect harmony with the rest. He holds the Palladium in one hand, while he defends himself with the right holding a dagger. Your Lordship will ask me why I suppose this statue to be a Diomed, I answer because it would be to the last degree absurd to suppose it any thing else, as I believe your Lordship will easily grant when you see it. Every view of it is fine and I could wish it to be placed so as to be seen all round. With regard to the price I have put it only at £200, but as I have made so many draughts of late, I shall suspend every view of interest till it arrives and meets with your Lordship's approbation. All I beg is that it may be placed near the Cincinnatus. The contrast will add beauty to each. Your Lordship will excuse the liberty I have taken as my principal motive is to increase your collection with something entirely new and uncommon. My next will give you an account of my proceedings under ground, and have the honour to be, &c.,

GAVIN HAMILTON."

XXXI.

"Rome the 10th [torn away].

Having at this present time an opportunity of disposing of the statue of Leda and of the picture of Simone da Pesaro and his two daughters, I cannot help repeating my entreaties that your Lordship would honour me with a few lines in answer to my last in which I offered you both for the price of £180, being desirous that they should remain in your Lordship's hands for that price in preference to everybody else, this is my motive in not concluding a bargain with any other person till I know your Lordship's determination. Now that the hurry of public affairs is over I hope you will find a leisure moment to think of the fine arts, and of Rome, where still exists your Lordship's.

Most oblig'd humble serv't,

GAVIN HAMILTON."

XXXII.

"Rome the 13th March 1777.

I have just received your Lordship's letter of the 21st February by which I observe you are somewhat dissatisfied with the Juno, the Marcus Aurelius and in particular with the Amazon. These were sent at a time when near 19 statues were wanting to complete your Lordship's gallery, and I recommended them as proper ornaments, being a thing altogether impracticable to procure you a great number of statues of the class of the Meleager, Cincinnatus &c. The Capitol itself don't contain but a few of that merit, besides we must consider the difficulty of sending statues of the first class out of Rome, to which I may add the difficulty of finding such, and I am sorry to say that I have had but bad luck of late. Nevertheless if I should have the good fortune to find some large and capital piece of sculpture, I shall endeavour to adjust every thing to your Lordship's content. Mr Townley who is now in Rome would be very glad to take the head of the Mercury, in case it should not be a favourite, at the price it cost. The Pope has bought up all the altars and antique pedestals for the Museum, so that it will be necessary to get them done in England. I think that 3 feet is rather too high, and figures of the size of the Meleager would look much better when raised only two feet or 2 feet 4. I beg that this point may be taken into consideration, being a very material one. I still preserve the outlines of your rooms, but I should have still a much clearer idea of the whole, if your Lordship would send me the plan of your apartment in its present disposition, with a scale of English feet, and names of the rooms, and in which room you would place your collection of pictures, if such a thing was to offer, that I may have an idea of the sizes. I observe that the anteroom is all finished excepting my two panels, and I foresee that I may be the cause of the rooms remaining too long imperfect, being now engaged in a large work for the Duke of Hamilton, in which case I thought it my duty to be explicit in this point. In case your Lordship had any other room hung with red or green damask and without panels that could wait a few years, I should then be proud of the honour of accompanying my antiques with some of my own performance. When I see the plan I mentioned I shall be better able to explain myself. My great plan in life are those six small pictures, representing the story of Paris and Helen. I have already begun them, and could wish they fell into your Lordship's hands, as my view will be more honour than interest. They will be engraved by Volpato. I have got in my possession an old copy of the famous picture of Titian at Venice representing St Peter Martyr. If your Lordship can find a place for such a large work in the end of your library you shall have it for £100, and I beg to know your determination soon, as I shall not dispose of it till I have your Lordship's answer. It comes out of the collection of Prince Pio, who died lately in Spain. I have the honour to be, &c.,

GAVIN HAMILTON."

XXXIII.

"Rome the 6th August 1777. Note of things sent to the Earl of Shelburne by Mr. Gavin Hamilton.

Drawing of the Sacrament of Raphael	£ s.
in the Vatican by Ricciolini	24 10
Magdalen of Titian including frame and all charges to Leghorn	35 0
Lot and his two daughters by Simone da Pesaro, all charges paid to Leghorn,	105 10
	165 0

Coloured prints. Caracci's gallery by Panini—paid."

XXXIV.

"Rome the 26th May 1778.

"I suppose that by this time your Lordship is in possession of the picture of Simone da Pesaro and the statue of Leda and that they both give satisfaction. I make no doubt but your Lordship would have honoured me with a few lines on this occasion, had you not been so much occupied in matters of greater importance and where the safety of a whole nation is concerned. Accept of my best wishes for your success, and allow me to interrupt for a moment the noble occupation, by putting you once more in mind of the fine arts and of Rome. I have procured for you a sweet half figure of an Apollo by Paul Veronese and Diana in her bath with her nymphs &c of the school of Rubens, but I cannot resolve on sending any of them till I am honoured with answer to my last, in which I proposed to your Lordship a fine picture of Tintoretto, and sent a drawing of it with the measure and price. I have still the Magdalen of Titian unpacked, waiting an occasion of sending it with some other picture, not to multiply charges. This picture is already paid for with some other drawings and prints to the value of 65*l*. There remained other two hundred pounds for the picture of Lot and statue, and as my finances are rather low at present and having a demand upon me for 135*l*, I have been obliged to give my bills on you for that sum payable to the order of Sig^r Giacomo Antonio del Prato, which I have made at usance, hoping it will suit your lordship's convenience, and that they will be honoured with payment. As to the remaining sixty-five pounds I shall be in no hurry about. Hoping still to be honoured with the continuation of your commands, I remain, &c.

GAVIN HAMILTON."

XXXV.

"Rome July the 12th. Note of antiquities sent to the Right Honble the Earl of Shelburne.

Caracci's Gallery coloured, Zech ^r . 25	51 25
Sepulchral stone with 4 portraits	20
N ^o 2 Erme of two faces	18
Basso-relievo of Proserpine	60
Bust of Jupiter	45
Head of a woman	11
Small Ara	
Sleeping cupid	
Small statue of a Roman soldier	
Fragment of a candelabrum	

Crowns 205 25

Which at the present exchange of 51 pence per *£* makes 50*l*.

N.B. The prints of the Caracci's gallery to be sent when finished. The charges of casing and freight to be placed to Lord Shelburne's account."

XXXVI.

"Rome the 10th November 1770.

Recollecting that you once did me the honour to express a desire of possessing a picture of my painting, I am encouraged at this present time to acquaint you that I have now a work finished that I flatter myself may merit your attention, and that you may esteem worthy a place in your collection. The subject is the death of Lucretia, when Brutus Lucretius and Valerius Publicola join in the oath against Tarquin. I have already treated this subject for the Earl of Hopetoun, and which has gained me some credit. For my own part I prefer this last, in particular the figure of the husband Collatinus, which is more natural and more expressive. The point of time I have chose is different from the former, as Lucretia is just expiring, while the father supports one hand at the same time that he joins in the oath against Tarquin. As this picture is now finished, its credit established and what I myself esteem as one of the best of my productions in painting, I have only left to wish it in your Lordship's possession. The figures are as large as life though so composed as to group in a small compass. The price of it according to what I am usually paid is 200*l*. including frame. In case that in preference to this your Lordship would incline to a smaller picture and what would probably suit you to place over a chimney piece, I would then take the freedom to offer you an upright picture, representing Love and Friendship, two figures, size of life with a landscape &c. This

picture is only dead coloured, but so far I have succeeded, as to induce me to propose it to your Lordship, the more as you seemed pleased with your fragment of the Pudicitia, a subject similar to this. The price of this picture is one hundred pounds. In case that either of the above pictures should be approved of I should take it as a favour that your Lordship would give me kindly notice for my regulation. By a letter that I had lately from the Bishop of Derry I find he has not sent for the Leda, so that I must beg you would give it house room till the war is finished, as well as the picture of Simon da Pesaro. Sig^r Ricciolini has just finished a drawing of the dispute of the Sacrament; and as I don't recollect if your Lordship has got this, to complete your set of the Vatican I have desired him not to dispose of it till I hear from you. At the same time if any thing else occurs that I can serve you in here, I beg you will command an old correspondent who with the usual esteem and respect has the honour to be,

Your Lordship,

Most oblig^d humble Serv^t,

GAVIN HAMILTON.

P.S.

As I foresee the difficulty of procuring you a better companion to the Cupid and Psyche than the Leda, I take the liberty to offer your Lordship the Leda and picture of Simon da Pesaro for the sum of 130*l*, and would rather lose seventy pounds than be at the trouble, expense and risk of sending them back to Rome. At the same time I promise that if ever a better than the Leda offers I shall always take it back for the sixty five pounds, and in this manner I think your Lordship makes a sure and advantageous bargain."

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature and Art.

- CHERVILLE, G. de. Contes de chasse et de pêche. Paris: Didot. 3 fr.
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CORRESPONDENCE.

ARABIC AND OTHER PAPYRI.

Paris: Aug. 30, 1878.

Last winter a number of very remarkable papyri were found in the Fayum. They were in various states of preservation, some much mutilated and worm-eaten, while others were almost intact. Many were in a character not hitherto found inscribed on this material, and which I believe to be Pehlevi; others were in cursive Greek, others in Coptic, and a few in Cufic and Arabic.

The bulk of the collection was purchased by my friend Herr C. Travers, German Consul at Cairo, while I obtained the few specimens of Cufic and Arabic writing.

Two of the latter I have mounted and placed on view in the gallery of retrospective art in the Paris Exhibition. They are not in the same character, one being in carefully-formed cursive Cufic with occasional diacritical points, while the other is in a much more careless style, very difficult to decipher. Still I believe them to be of about the same date—namely, the beginning of the second century of the Muhammedan era.

The former and more important document is a letter addressed to a person in authority in some town or village in Egypt, but both his name and that of the writer have unfortunately disappeared. It consists of eighteen lines, of which the first three are much mutilated. The style of composition is simple.

The following is a translation, so far as I have been able to decipher the document, beginning at the fourth line:—

"... Khalid, who informed me that thou hadst received from the Emir (may God confirm his victory) a letter for the ejectment of my cattle from the house ... [in Mattar Târis?] whereas our Governor (may God be bountiful to thee) placed us in it years ago; he and my young men quarrelled about it ... on my young men by turning them out of the said house, and Khalid (may God be bountiful to him) informed me that the owner of the house had shewn him the letter of the Emir (may God be bountiful to him) to you, and Khalid informed me of what the Emir (may God be bountiful to him) wrote in it. If, therefore, it is as has been represented to me, judge thou between them as God may inspire thee, and obtain justice for him, so be it; and write to the ... asking for another house for him in the village, so be it. May God prolong thy days in health and well-being. Read from me to thyself the salutation and grant thy protection to Khalid my freedman. I ask God to grant to thee and to us a prosperous life and a gracious future. Peace be upon thee and the mercy of God."

E. T. ROGERS.

A UNIQUE OXFORD TEN-SHILLING PIECE OF CHARLES I.

London: Sept. 3, 1878.

Many of your readers will like to hear of a numismatic discovery of great interest which I made a short time since at Liverpool. Some time ago the Corporation purchased for 200*l*. a cabinet of coins from the representatives of a deceased collector, and the collection is kept locked up in a private room in the public museum. On applying to see it, my request was courteously granted; but I was told that one person only had made a similar application since the purchase was completed. I found the collection arranged in drawers of glass, thus enabling both the obverse and reverse of each coin to be seen. The series of

English silver from William the Conqueror downwards is a tolerably good one, and comprises many fine specimens; but the coins are arranged rather according to size than according to date, and are terribly mixed together. While examining the collection my attention was arrested by a coin which I at once imagined to be unpublished and unique, and such I find to be the case. The coin in question is a silver ten-shilling piece of Charles I., struck at Oxford, with a view of that city under the horse, as is the case with the celebrated Oxford crown by Rawlins. The mint-mark is, as usual, the Plumes, and the king is represented on a spirited horse, facing towards the left, with a view of Oxford beneath. The legend on the obverse, after the mint-mark, reads, CAROLVS: D. G: MAGN: BRIT: FRAN: ET: HIB: REX: The word OXON in small capitals appears under the horse's belly, and there are traces of another letter below, which, however, does not appear to be an R, the mark of Rawlins. The inscription round the reverse reads: EXVRGAT: DEVS: DISSIPENTVR: INIMICI. Below are three plumes X., and, between two dotted lines, the inscription

RELIG: PROT: LEG

ANG: LIBER: PAR.

Below appear the date and place of mintage —

.1644.

OXON.

This unique piece is of coarser work than the Oxford crown of Rawlins, of which I found a fine specimen in the same collection. The Corporation of Liverpool are to be congratulated on having acquired a coin whose value is probably equal to the sum paid for the whole collection; and a hope may be expressed that they will cause the latter to be chronologically arranged, and made more generally accessible to the public.

GREVILLE J. CHESTER.

SCIENCE.

The Philosophy of Reflection. By Shadworth H. Hodgson. Two Volumes. (Longmans.)

EXCEPT for the lovers of vigorous gymnastic, the *Philosophy of Reflection* can scarcely be described as a book for the seaside. Its author, indeed, expressly disclaims for it any attempt to catch the vulgar ear; it is addressed, he says, *ad clerum*, and not to the casual speculators who only care to consort with philosophy when philosophy has left her own dim-grey cells for a tour in the pleasant grounds of theological fancy. Not that Mr. Hodgson is insensible to the attractions of religious problems. Far from it. His concluding chapter, "The Seen and the Unseen," which at least asserts for philosophy the right to discuss the themes of future life and divine personality, is the strain to which all the preceding chapters are the prelude. That chapter supplements the analytic branch of philosophy—to which Mr. Hodgson restricts the term Metaphysics—by a constructive branch, which essays to find if we can know anything of the unseen world, and if the scientific field exhaust the range possible for human knowledge. But, it may be asked, whence is constructive philosophy to derive the materials needed to body forth the form of things unseen? For, as one may remember, the Kantian philosophy refuses to permit any extension of the forms of understanding into the supersensible region. But, according to Mr. Hodgson, the principles and methods applied in the analytic or metaphysical branch of philosophy, and

the materials which gave us the notion of existence in the seen world, are not exhausted by that employment. The unseen world is but a world of phenomena, not of noumenal realities, and the philosophic analysis of the seen leads us on, particularly by the aid of the emotions and volitions, to create another and ampler field of existence of which the seen and temporal is but a portion.

But, although the unseen world is the dominant interest in Mr. Hodgson's conception, though the visible world has its foundations and its ultimate end in the eternal, and though no philosophy will last which neglects the background, the alpha and omega of the world as described by the sciences, still more than nine-tenths of these volumes are devoted to the analytic study of the more limited scientific range. It is only through the means supplied by an examination of the matter and form of our perceptual consciousness, and by the conceptual principle by which it is bound together, that it becomes possible to attempt a synthesis in the world beyond our vision. The present work, therefore, is partly a summary and partly a re-adjustment of the author's two previous works, *Space and Time*, and *The Theory of Practice*. Mr. Hodgson, while fully aware of the distrust and discredit in which metaphysic is now, as it has been always, still comes boldly forward with another metaphysical system. The principle on which it is based is, he thinks, established beyond the possibility of reversal, and has, he believes, made him the first to draw a firm line between science and philosophy, by making all science what he calls historical. When Mr. Hodgson, sanguine in the ultimate victory and triumph of metaphysic, thus hazards a new fight with the empirical "Scientists," he deserves at least the meed of praise that he has not despaired of his country.

The peculiar feature of his view of metaphysic is neither to identify it with ontology on the one hand, nor with mere logic on the other. Metaphysic on his showing is a little of both doctrines because it is not exactly either. His metaphysic is ontology, because it is the study of the nature of existence. But it is not ontology, because, far from assuming any absolute or self-supporting character in existence, it holds that existence is only the objective aspect of what in its subjective aspect is consciousness, and that these two aspects, though distinguishable, are in truth inseparable. The instrumentality by which this double aspect in all things is given and sustained is *Reflection*—the principle to which Mr. Hodgson flatters himself the right place and due function has first been fully assigned by his system. The term is employed by its author in a technical sense to denote the "moment" or agency by which what he calls our *primary* consciousness is transmuted into what he calls our *direct* consciousness. By our *primary* consciousness he means the simple rudimentary train of feelings as yet unrefracted to any objects which may cause them or any subject which may possess them. In our *direct* consciousness, on the other hand, what we perceive and conceive are no longer mere feelings and links between feelings, but things exist-

ing separately and then brought into connexions, objects independently existent and ever and anon combined by forces external to themselves. Between these two stages, between the "blind life within the brain" and the full-grown apprehension of separate things and objects existing independently of consciousness, as its vehicles and its stimuli, there intervenes the energy of Reflection. In a feeling Reflection distinguishes a twofold aspect: in what was to all appearance merely subjective it discovers an objective character as well. The feeling has ceased to be a mere feeling: it is also, and at the same time, a thing. Reflection thus establishes an equation or equilibrium between existence and consciousness: neither is in the very least degree possible without the other. In the attitude of reflection, and in philosophy, which is the unfailing adherence to the reflective attitude, existence and consciousness travel at the same rate and cover the same ground. They are no more separable and no less distinguishable than are the concave and convex surface of a curve. It is in a very different way that existence and consciousness are regarded by the direct mode of perception and conception. By this mode, on the lines of which the popular and the scientist mind survey the world, existence is identified with a number of existent things which are perceived by the organs of mind, and consciousness is turned into the attribute or action of a substrate or agent, termed the mind or soul. In these circumstances there arises for philosophy the question how the interaction of these two confronting sides of the universe—the cognitive faculty and the existent things—is to be conceived or explained. We are, in short, met by the psychological problem, so called, of the origin of knowledge. Psychology, however, can do no more than state the conditions of this or that particular portion of knowledge, giving its history and antecedents. Its supposed solutions of the question in its generality only repeat the problem in a new form. The only sufficient treatment of the problem is to be found in metaphysic, and that by referring to the original act of reflection which in consciousness itself discovered the double root which bourgeoned forth into the twofold tree of existence and subjectivity.

Unless I have misapprehended Mr. Hodgson's argument, all this, except perhaps some peculiarities in the terminology, has been a fundamental inheritance of philosophy since the days of Hegel. The fruits of the reflective principle in the distinction of inseparables and the abolition of the thing-in-itself are but a part of the philosophic conception with which his name is associated. But Mr. Hodgson is no Hegelian; nor, indeed, for that matter, is he willing to identify himself with any school. And if to belong to a school it is necessary to exhibit an obsequious imitation of every footstep of the master, then Mr. Hodgson's claim to independence must be admitted. He philosophises for himself. And if at times he seems disposed to exaggerate the amount of his originality and to claim as novel what is only placed in a new setting, still it is hardly possible to value too highly the courage

which breaks through the trammels of philosophical sectarianism and ventures with self-made principles and methods and thorough earnestness to work out a consistent and adequate theory of the world. Mr. Hodgson is no Kant-worshipper. Some of the characteristic doctrines of the critical system, notably the distinction between sense and understanding and between phenomena and noumena, he holds to be fatal errors; and as for Fichte, and for Hegel—whose whole secret, according to Mr. Hodgson, is to have generalised Fichte—he believes them to have utterly mistaken the way. But though he does not follow Kant, he starts from the questions and the method of asking them which date from the epoch of the Königsberg philosopher. Nor is he quite without a hero after all. In Salomon Maimon he has, thanks to Kuno Fischer, found a prototype of whom he need not be ashamed, even though Maimon's words were unheeded by a foolish world which preferred the more dashing performances of his better-known contemporaries. With such "rehabilitations" historical science has lately made us familiar; and one is glad to see the ranks of the world's great men made more ample.

The chief point which Mr. Hodgson finds amiss in Hegelianism is its perverse view of the relation of percepts to concepts—two functions of consciousness between which, according to him, the difference is due to attention. It is because we attend to and arrest the spontaneous reintegration of our natural perceptual consciousness that we produce concepts. Taking one part of the train of consciousness, we (*i.e.*, the attention arising in consciousness) bring this part into relation with others: we stop the flow, introduce a combination, and a new and complex result rises before us. If we again isolate the result, the function of consciousness towards it is perception; but, so long as we consciously hold it to be a synthesis, the object is a concept. According to Mr. Hodgson, the percept is primary, the concept derivative. And this, he alleges, is the opposite of the Hegelian view. It might, in reply, be said that this way of putting the antithesis is too much after the usual device of choosing your own battlefield, and by the use of ambiguous terms placing the opponent in a suitable position to be defeated. But apart from this he will not find it easy to lay down a distinct line between his spontaneous and his voluntary reintegration; and in any line he may draw he will find it necessary to lay much more stress on the factor of volition than he has done. Even on his own exposition of the process the chain of spontaneous reintegration is only broken up into portions by means of an act of attention, or of a reaction upon the flow of feeling. In that case the distinction between percept and concept becomes more attenuated than ever, and the presence of an implicit volition seems more than ever a pre-requisite of all consciousness which deserves the name; you simply attribute to perception what is due to conception. There is no intelligent perception or percept without conception. The two things are simultaneous and inseparable in the cognitive act, of which, in Mr.

Hodgson's language, they are "aspects." But it is only as concepts that philosophy can do anything for them.

It is impossible in brief limits to follow the whole argument by which Mr. Hodgson advances from these elementary discussions to his main thesis. The pursuit of his grand object does not prevent him from stopping to point out some of the by-roads into which his predecessors have fallen, and the ruins they have left in token of their occupation. Allusion has already been made to his treatment of the Kantian theory, of the relations of the phenomenal to the thing-in-itself. His chapter on Percept and Concept leads to an interesting sketch of the principal elements in the scholastic controversy between Realism and Nominalism, and to some suggestive pages in which the withered branches of Aristotelian logic throw out a few fresh leaves, and the fallacies involved in some current objections to the syllogistic theory are exposed. It is not in this part of the work alone that readers familiar with the customary nomenclature of the logic-books may find themselves inclined to revile the author. The terms Extension, Intension and Comprehension, for instance, are invested with a meaning almost the reverse of what they commonly bear. It is perhaps in the chapters on Contradiction, and on the Postulates and the Axiom of Uniformity, that Mr. Hodgson is most original and brilliant in his analytic procedure. His view of the nature of contraries, restricting the true contraries to "those which are applicable to all existents in their most elementary shape and are derived from the exhaustive divisibility of Time and Space," certainly gives the term a new precision: but it may be questioned whether it is not a real mistake to retain an old term which has been always understood in one sense to designate a connotation which has been narrowed for a special purpose. It is unwise to add to the number of already existing logomachies in philosophy. Mr. Hodgson gives what he regards as a proof of the axiom of the uniformity of nature, by connecting it with the logical postulate or law of identity. This view of the axiom is no doubt in the right direction: but, as he himself remarks, "neither empirical thought nor the argument against what is commonly called the miraculous will take much by the demonstration. Only one proof more will be added of the thorough distinctness, although in close interdependence, of the two domains of science and philosophy."

I have left myself no space to notice the frequent criticisms of Mr. Lewes (some of them somewhat hypercritical), nor the tolerably detailed examination of a quaint survival of scholastic philosophy (which after all is still the philosophic pabulum of multitudes in all the Churches) in Kleutgen's *Philosophie der Vorzeit*. The work is fortunately supplied with a copious index, in the close of which the philosopher or his printer has descended to what looks very like a joke—not unrequired after seven hundred pages of serious speculation. The last words of the index are "Zounds! *passim*." Is this an anticipation of the exclamation and pencil-marks of the captious critic?

W. WALLACE.

A Manual of the Carbon Process of Permanent Photography. By Dr. Paul E. Liesegang. Translated by R. B. Marston. (Sampson Low.)

THERE is shown at the Paris Exhibition, in the court devoted to photography, one of the first specimens of "light-printing" secured by Nicéphore Niépce in 1824. It is but a sorry picture to look at, a reproduction of an engraving by Albrecht Dürer, and was secured by what is termed the Bitumen of Judaea process. A surface of bitumen is partially impressed by light and then washed with oil of lavender; the oil of lavender does not act upon the bitumen that has been impressed by light, but washes away all the rest, and the result is an image formed of insoluble bitumen. Nicéphore Niépce's process produced, therefore, photographs which may be considered permanent, a virtue certainly not possessed by most of the photographs of the present day. Instead of progressing in the art, we have lately, it would seem, been going backwards. After Niépce's permanent *clichés* came Daguerre's pictures upon silver, which, if they become from time to time weak and faded, are to be restored with care and skill. The ordinary photograph of to-day, on the other hand, beautiful as it may appear in the first blush of its production, is as fragile as a flower. First of all, its rich purple or chocolate tone changes to an unpleasant brown, and then the high lights of the picture which were spotless and white become of a sickly yellow. And recent prints are more prone to change even than those produced twenty years ago. The albumenised surface upon which ordinary photographs are printed is more unstable in its character than it used to be. The glazing and tinting, by whatsoever process these are secured, affect to a serious extent the durability of silver prints upon paper, and permanence is sacrificed for more fleeting qualities. The violet or rose-tinted portraits of to-day may be more taking to the eye, but the old sugar-brown prints are endowed with far more permanence.

However well printed a silver photograph may be, the mere fact that it is made up of minute particles of that metal must always militate against its durability in the vitiated atmosphere in which we live. One can never look upon an impression of this kind with such faith as a picture in printer's ink, or one secured with pigments of good quality. Granted that a silver print may be permanent, as some maintain, it is plain that the great majority of them are not. For this reason it behoves us to have recourse to a more trustworthy process. We can produce permanent photographs either by mechanical printing in a press, or by using pigments imbedded in matter which is acted upon by light. Photo-mechanical printing does not pay unless a large number of copies are to be produced; and for this reason is unsuitable for everyday work; pigment printing, or carbon printing, as it is usually termed, is therefore the process to which photographers have of late turned their attention.

Pigment printing is easily explained. Gelatine, or any other colloid matter, if

mixed with bichromate of potash or bichromate of ammonia, becomes sensitive to light. That is, if a film of this bichromated gelatine is spread upon paper and exposed to the sun, all the washing in the world with hot or cold water will fail to dissolve it. If a black, or red, or purple pigment has been mixed with the gelatine this colouring matter becomes firmly imbedded in the insoluble gelatine, and a coloured surface is the result. Were a fern leaf or any other shield placed upon the sheet during its exposure to sun-light, and the surface afterwards washed, there would result a pigment image of the fern; the sunned gelatine would have become insoluble and refuse to wash away, while the surface that has been masked would readily dissolve. A photographic negative which is transparent in some parts and opaque in others, employed like the fern, yields an impression in the same way, and if Indian ink or some other stable pigment is dissolved in the gelatine we may rely upon securing a picture that is permanent to all intents and purposes.

Unfortunately there are many practical difficulties in the way of producing carbon prints equal in appearance to the pleasant but delusive silver photograph. The chemical properties of gelatine are as yet but imperfectly known, and the action of heat and moisture upon this sensitive substance is a subject upon which we are not less ignorant. Several handbooks and manuals have appeared to guide photographers through the many difficulties which thus beset the path of carbon printing, and Dr. Liesegang's *Kohledruck*, which Mr. Marston has translated, is one of the most trustworthy and practical of them. Among German photographers Dr. Liesegang's work has for some time past been regarded with favour, having now passed into a sixth edition, and it is this circumstance, no doubt, which has resulted in its translation into English.

The work is intended principally for the practical worker, but contains nevertheless an historical sketch of the birth and progress of gelatino-pigment printing. The translator has done his work clearly and well, and although photographers may smile now and then over a quaintness of expression, they can never fail to understand the meaning of the author.

H. BADEN PRITCHARD.

Zur Laut- und Flexionslehre des Altfranzösischen, hauptsächlich aus pikardischen Urkunden von Vermandois. Von Dr. Fritz Neumann. (Heilbronn: Henninger.)

A GREAT part of this treatise consists of an examination, mainly phonetic, of some Picard charters of the first half of the thirteenth century (published by Le Proux in 1874); but the author has frequently extended his investigations to other Picard documents, and has also essayed new explanations of some important questions of general Old French and Romanic sound-history. So far as his primary object is concerned, Dr. Neumann's treatment is generally as sound as his materials are dialectically trustworthy, so that his results are a valuable addition to

our knowledge of Northern and Eastern French. There are, however, a few obvious slips (as making the middle *e* of *requerre* come from *i* instead of from *ae*), and his explanations—for instance, that of the *nm* in *femme* as due to dissimilation from *femme*—are sometimes superficial as well as erroneous. He has utilised with good effect the Dutch and Middle High German forms of French words, such rhymes as Gottfried's of *moraliteit* on *ummüezekeit* showing at once that the Eastern French *ei* for ordinary *é* was really a diphthong, and that the Eastern final *t* really meant *t*, though in this and similar cases (*moralité*) the sound had disappeared in ordinary French. But the discussions of more general phonological questions are, though often suggestive, the reverse of convincing; exhibiting, with many good qualities, much of that rashness of theory and neglect of known facts which are the weak side of German philology, since, ceasing to be content with the work of its founders, it began to display its present brilliant and fruitful originality. There is a strong tendency to set up phonetic laws on a very insufficient basis, and consequently to attempt to force on phenomena an *a priori* explanation, instead of impartially examining the evidence, or even attending to what has already been pointed out by others. Thus Dr. Neumann wonders that V. Thomsen did not see that the *i* element of the diphthong in *conseil* (*eil* = *ei* + palatal *l*) is derived from the following palatal *l*, whereas the *ei* is, in fact, simply the regular derivative of every accented *i* not in position—which, as shown by Thomsen himself (*Romania*, 1876, p. 67), is not constituted by palatal consonants in French; compare *viel*, *feuille*, which would have been *vil*, *fuille* had an *i* been developed, and *conseillier* with *e* (not *ei*) + pal. *l*, *i* being unaccented. Again, in such Early Old French words as *olie* (now *huile*), *li* cannot have represented the usual palatal *l*; if this sound had existed in the word, it would have been written *oille*, like *foille*, which, as just hinted, had *o* (now *ue*), not *oi*. Dr. Neumann's oversight is due to his hasty application of the plausible, but false, theory of Sievers, that a vowel can affect another vowel separated from it by a consonant, only by first affecting the consonant; a similar adoption of Leskien's principle, that the same sound under the same conditions can have but one development—which, though true if "conditions" is taken in its widest sense, is false when the word implies, as here, only those conditions cognisable by philology—misleads him to the conclusion that *mal*, and some other thoroughly popular French words, are borrowings from Latin, not inheritances. For the treatment of Latin *e* and *i* between vowels, when assibilated in French, Dr. Neumann formulates the following law (suggested separately by Havet and by Darmesteter in the *Romania* for 1874, pp. 330, 387), by which he believes he has solved the problem: Latin palatal *e* (*ei*, *ce*) and *ti* change in French between vowels to the sonant spirant *s* (Engl. *z*), when they stand before the accent, but to a voiceless spirant (*ç*, *ss*) when they end an accented syllable. Unfortunately he has

overlooked a large and important class of words, those in which Latin *e* after an accented vowel is followed by *e* without another vowel, as *pais* (*pācem*), *voiz* (*vōcem*), whose sibilant owes its voicelessness only to its having become final; the oversight is the more inexplicable as Thomsen has not only pointed out (*Mém. Soc. Ling. Paris*, 1876, p. 117) that the consonant was formerly voiced, but indicated the reason (Ital. *pace* with single *c*, while *faccia*—Fr. *face*—has double). The diphthongs in such words as *pais*, *taisent* (*tacent*), *fraise* (*frāgeam*), with their absence in *braz* (*brāchium*), *face* (*faciam*), and the fact that the former words have the same dental sibilant in all Old French dialects, while the latter are in Northern French *brach* (or *brac*), *fache*, with a semi-palatal, show clearly that only the sonant assibilated palatal split into *i* with a dental consonant; contrary to Dr. Neumann's assertion, an *i* does not develop in Early Old French before a palatal consonant if this remains palatal. Thus almost all, if not all, those French words where Latin *ci ce* after an accented vowel are not followed by another vowel, are directly opposed to Dr. Neumann's theory; and the exceptions (even admitting his and others' explanation of all the many contradictory verbal forms as due to analogy) are so much more numerous than he thinks—in the one direction with *ci ce* before a vowel (*suspeçon* = *suspiciōnem*, &c., are real exceptions); in the other with *ti te*, both in French, as *palais* (*palātium*), *mauvais* (*male levātium*, fem. *mauvaise*), *pris* (*pretium*), and in Italian (which, as pointed out in 1856 by Diez in his *Grammatik*, vol. i., p. 171, has *palagio*, *pregio*, &c.)—that, even if restricted to these latter classes, it is far from being a general law. Still, unsuccessful as we think the author has been in the more ambitious part of his work, we fully agree that he has rendered a service to Romanic phonology by publishing his opinions, which will at least excite further study; and as his treatise is also a welcome and substantial contribution to Old French dialectology, it will doubtless receive, as it deserves, careful consideration from investigators.

HENRY NICOL.

MINOR SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Die kinetische Theorie der Gase. In elementarer Darstellung, mit mathematischen Zusätzen. Von Oscar Emil Meyer, Professor der Physik an der Universität Breslau. (Breslau.) In our own language there is absolutely no elementary exposition of the principles of the kinetic theory of gases within the reach of students, although the want of a work of this kind has been seriously felt. Mr. Watson's book, which appeared in 1876, is only a collection of the scattered papers of Maxwell, Boltzmann, &c., and is beyond the reach of any but mathematicians. By those to whom the purely mathematical treatment of the theory may present insurmountable difficulties, Prof. O. E. Meyer's book will be hailed as a real boon. The kinetic theory has made enormous strides in the last few years, and is daily gaining adherents. Nevertheless, as a rule, scientific men have not more than a superficial acquaintance with it. The investigations of its chief promoters—for instance, Maxwell and Clausius—are only within the reach of mathematicians, and the same may be said in a still higher degree of the works of Boltzmann, Stefan, Loschmidt, and Van der

Waals. The reason of the remarkable fact that so important a theory is only superficially known to the majority of scientific men is due partly to the novel character of its fundamental principles, but chiefly to the mathematical form of the published treatises on the subject. Prof. Meyer in this work makes the attempt to put the kinetic theory within the reach of a larger circle of scientific men, to whom the higher mathematics may not be familiar. He has succeeded in producing a volume of remarkable simplicity and completeness, in which are collected together the chief observations by which the admissibility of the theory is established, the author's aim having been to base it upon its agreement with the results of the most widely different observations. For the benefit of mathematicians the supplementary chapters at the end of the book contain mathematical developments connected with the various parts of the subject—internal friction of gases, conduction of heat, &c. In the first part, which treats of molecular motion and its energy, we have an account of the elementary principles of the theory, and its explanation of the relations of volume, temperature, and pressure of a gas, Avogadro's law, &c. The third chapter is devoted to Maxwell's law, which is discussed and explained at great length. According to this theory, we are to look upon the observed phenomena, not, as we have been accustomed to do, as direct necessary consequences of unchangeable laws, but as the outcome of a great number of elementary events which are subject to no law but that of chance. The true law of nature is, under this aspect, only the most probable among many possible ones which it infinitely surpasses in probability. The difficulties connected with the ratio of the two specific heats of a gas are dealt with in chapter v. The second part gives an account of the phenomena connected with the length of free path of a molecule, friction and diffusion of gases, and thermal conductivity. In the concluding part the direct properties of molecules are considered, their dimensions, number, structure, &c. Here space is found for a short account of Sir W. Thomson's vortex theory, which the author regards as likely to be productive of further developments of the kinetic theory in the future. We hope soon to see an English translation of this admirable treatise.

Astronomy. By Robert S. Ball, LL.D., F.R.S., Royal Astronomer of Ireland. *Thermodynamics.* By Richard Wormell, D.Sc., M.A. (Longmans.) These two little volumes inaugurate a new series of science manuals under the editorship of Prof. G. C. Foster, F.R.S., and P. Magnus, B.Sc., which will comprise text-books on Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, &c. If we may judge by the two volumes we have read, the series ought to be a decided success. The price is low, the subjects are well chosen, and the writers are (as a rule) well known as authorities in their respective subjects and as teachers of experience. It is intended that the works comprised in the series shall be composed with special reference to their use in school teaching; but at the same time the information contained in them is designed to be of such a character as to render them suitable for more advanced students. Dr. Ball's volume is everything that could be desired in an elementary work on a subject which, though difficult, is full of interest for boys and girls. The language is clear and simple, and all unnecessary details respecting instruments (such as, for example, the transit instrument and the equatorial telescope) or methods of observation (e.g., Transit of Venus for determining solar parallax) are studiously avoided. The author has given a lucid and trustworthy account of his subject without at any moment ceasing to be interesting. No mathematics are introduced, and the book is in every way adapted for use in the upper classes of schools. The amount of time and attention devoted to scientific studies in most schools must be largely increased before thermodynamics can be regarded

as a suitable subject for school teaching. In the meantime Dr. Wormell's contribution to this series will find a sphere of usefulness in the hands of more advanced students. The subject of which it treats is not a very simple one, and we are grateful for any well-directed attempt to expound its principles in such a way as to render them intelligible to a larger circle of readers. Dr. Wormell has performed his task in a satisfactory manner; his little book will doubtless be the means of showing the way to many a student to whom other works with the same title might prove a serious obstacle. Prof. Foster's name in connexion with this series is a guarantee that the functions of the editors will be discharged conscientiously and efficiently.

An Elementary Treatise on Heat in Relation to the Steam-Engine. By George Shann, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. (Macmillan.) Mr. Shann has compiled an elementary book on the theory of heat and the steam-engine, intended for students to whom the works of Rankine and Zeuner may be unintelligible on account of the difficulty of the mathematical reasoning involved. It is based almost exclusively upon the works of Rankine, Zeuner, and Clerk Maxwell. The use of the calculus is avoided, and as a consequence the proof of a simple proposition (e.g., the area of an hyperbola) which by the calculus could be effected in a few lines, occupies several pages of cumbersome reasoning. Following Rankine, Mr. Shann has adopted the dynamical unit—the foot-pound—for the measurement of a quantity of heat, instead of the thermal unit employed by most writers. The wisdom of this choice is most doubtful, since experience has shown the thermal unit to be more convenient, and not even the authority of Rankine has succeeded in effecting the substitution of the foot-pound for it. In the early chapters we have a description of the graphical method of representing the effects of heat, and the general properties of adiabatic and isothermal lines. The thermodynamic function is defined to be that property of a substance which remains constant throughout the changes represented by an adiabatic line. The geometrical proofs of the inter-relations of thermodynamic function, temperature, &c., are those given by Prof. Maxwell in his incomparable little book on the Theory of Heat. After two chapters on perfect and permanent gases we come to that part of the work which relates to steam and the steam-engine, and properties of heat-engines generally. In studying conciseness of expression the author is occasionally obscure. For example, the total heat of gasification is defined to be the whole heat necessary to raise one pound of water from the liquid state at the temperature of melting ice to the perfectly gaseous state at any given temperature, the pressure remaining constant throughout the operation. Again, the heat necessary to raise one pound of water to the state of saturated vapour under the same conditions is called the total heat of evaporation. From these definitions, it will be admitted, the distinction between the total heat of gasification and the total heat of evaporation is by no means clear. On the whole, Mr. Shann's book is likely to be useful to a certain class of students, though we think it might have been made much more attractive.

The Elements of Dynamics (Mechanics). With numerous Examples and Examination Questions. By James Blaikie, M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. (Edinburgh: James Thin.) We can recommend this little book as one of the most satisfactory text-books on elementary mechanics that we know. The treatment of the subject is as simple and elementary as its nature admitted, the book being intended for beginners who have learnt only a little algebra and Euclid. At the same time, the nomenclature, definitions, and general arrangement are in harmony with advanced modern works on the subject. The first chapter is preliminary; the second treats of Kinematics (i.e., of Motion without reference

to Force); the third of Kinetics (i.e., of the action of Force in producing or changing Motion); the fourth of Statics (or of the action of Force in maintaining Rest or preventing change of Motion). The fifth and sixth chapters are on Machines and on Hydrostatics respectively. The book is distinguished by the examples and examination questions which are found on every third or fourth page. There are, besides, collections of general questions on the various parts of the subject, and finally, examination papers of the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, Edinburgh, &c.

The Polarisation of Light. A Lecture delivered in the City Hall, Glasgow, by Wm. Spottiswoode, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., LL.D. (Collins.) This lecture was one of the series given under the auspices of the Glasgow Science Lectures Association. It gives a very interesting, though necessarily brief, account of some of the chief phenomena of polarisation. The author's plan was to show first the general action of crystals upon light, and then by theoretical considerations to prove independently that such action will give rise to colour according to definite laws; afterwards, by successive experiments with crystals, to show that the results expected actually occur. By using a spectroscope in conjunction with the polariscope Mr. Spottiswoode showed that the spectrum offered a visible explanation of the many complicated effects of colour and of form furnished by the experiments.

The Telephone and How to Make it. By Prof. A. E. Dolbear. This is a useful little volume, giving a concise and fairly clear account of the various phenomena involved in the action of the telephone. Prof. Dolbear claims the speaking telephone as an invention of his own, and tells us in his Preface that he has taken steps to secure letters patent according to the laws of the United States. He appears to have been working at the subject about the same time as Prof. Bell, and to have independently hit upon the same means as the latter did to vary the strength and direction of a current traversing a circuit without breaking it. His speaking telephone, as described at the end of the book, is almost identical with one of the earlier forms employed by Prof. Bell. The description of some of the phenomena of sound, electricity, and magnetism, which are involved in the action of the telephone, is decidedly in many points good. Facts are mentioned not to be found in the ordinary text-books, and some results of recent researches are given, though these do not always appear to have a direct bearing on the action of the telephone. That the language is occasionally unscientific the following passage (p. 50) will testify:—"The effects due to the action of a magnet are resultants of two forces, one of them being common motion of a mass of matter, and the other the energy of the magnet."

SCIENCE NOTES.

GEOLOGY.

The Geology of Cyprus.—While public attention is still focussed upon our new protectorate, it may be well to remember that the geology of Cyprus was worked out in considerable detail a few years ago by the eminent French geologist M. Gaudry. His monograph, entitled "Géologie de l'Isle de Chypre," may be found in the seventh volume of the *Mémoires de la Société Géologique de France*, where it occupies upwards of 160 quarto pages, and is accompanied by an excellent map. To understand the geological history of Cyprus it should be borne in mind that the island consists, roughly speaking, of a broad central plain, stretching from east to west, and bounded on the north and on the south by mountain-chains which run more or less parallel to each other. The oldest strata yet detected in Cyprus occur in the northern range of mountains, and consist of compact unfossiliferous limestones, similar to the hippurite-limestone which is so largely developed in the south of

Europe, and is found also in Asia and in Africa. Hence the Cyprian limestones are supposed to be of Cretaceous age. They form the axis of the mountains of Kerinia, and run parallel to the northern coast from near Cormachiti to Comi. On the flanks of these calcareous hills are certain strata which resemble the Italian *macigno*, of Eocene age, but they contain no fossils save a few impressions of carbonised plants. Patches of these Eocene strata also occur on the sides of the southern range of mountains. The *macigno* is succeeded by white marls which may be compared, both petrologically and palaeontologically, with the great series of marine Miocene marls of Asia Minor. These marls are spread out in the central plain of Nicosia, and cover perhaps one-half of Cyprus. They contain large beds of excellent gypsum, which have been known and valued from the days of Theophrastus, and are said to be still worked. It is believed that at the close of the Miocene period the marine strata of which Cyprus is composed were elevated from the sea, and that the greater part of the island was thus raised above the waves. This elevation gave direction to the two parallel series of mountains, and was accompanied by the outburst of vast masses of eruptive rocks which are now exposed, in a more or less altered condition, in the great chain of the Olympian mountains and its numerous offshoots. By these outbursts the Cretaceous and Tertiary strata have been disturbed, and also metamorphosed to a slight extent. A portion of the island still remained submerged, and the marine deposits which were then thrown down contain shells which are characteristic of Pliocene strata. After their deposition the elevatory forces were again rife, and the north-eastern tongue of Carpas was then raised, while the centre of the island, which had been depressed below the sea-level, also appeared as dry land. The only other deposits in Cyprus are those littoral accumulations of post-Pliocene and even of recent date which form a girdle encircling the island, and which may have attained their present position either by a subsidence in the level of the Mediterranean, as has often been suggested, or, as seems more probable, by a gentle elevation of the land. That the island is still subject to disturbing action is evident by the occasional occurrence of earthquakes. The mineral wealth of Cyprus is chiefly concentrated in the altered eruptive rocks of the Olympian mountains. It is in the serpentinous rocks of this range that copper and its ores are found. "In Cypro prima fuit aeris inventio," says Pliny; and the abundant accumulations of ancient slags show how largely copper must at one time have been smelted in the island. Iron-ores also abound, but it does not appear that they were worked by the ancients, though Pliny refers to the occurrence of pyrite and of *misy*. Gold may possibly occur in Cyprus, but its existence is not mentioned by writers of antiquity, nor has it been noticed by geologists who have visited the island in modern times. Nevertheless, it is mentioned by writers of the sixteenth century, such as Estienne de Lusignan and Porcacchi da Castiglione. Silver and lead are enumerated by Strabo among the products of Cyprus, but he relies on the authority of Eratosthenes. It appears that these metals have not been found by modern mineralogists, though ores of iron have been mistaken for galena by inexperienced observers. Zinc-ores are equally unknown at the present day, but it should be remembered that Pliny refers to Cyprian *cadmia*, which was probably calamine. Manganese occurs abundantly, but its presence is not recorded by ancient writers: yet it is curious that the old copper-slugs are rich in manganese. Cyprus is by no means deficient in the common kinds of ornamental stone, such as jasper, agate, and rock-crystal. The so-called "diamonds of Cyprus" are believed by M. Gaudry to be nothing more than the zeolitic mineral which is known as analcite, and is found plentifully at Paphos.

When Theophrastus and Pliny speak of Cyprian "emeralds" they evidently refer to certain varieties of copper ore. Neither true diamonds nor true emeralds are, indeed, known in the island. Common building-stones, such as limestone and gypsum, are obtainable in any quantity, but the country appears to be destitute of marble.

The Arvonian Formation.—Under this name Dr. Hicks has recently described a group of pre-Cambrian rocks intermediate between his Pebidian and Dimetian beds. The new term is borrowed from the Roman name *Arvon*, whence the modern *Carnarvon*, and is appropriately bestowed upon the rocks in question, in consequence of their great development in the mountain-ranges of Carnarvonshire. During Dr. Hicks's researches this summer he has found that the pre-Cambrian group is very largely represented in North Wales. He believes, indeed, that he is justified in referring to this ancient group all the rocks of Anglesey which have been described as altered Cambrian strata and as intrusive granite; while a large proportion of the felstones, porphyries, and granitoid rocks of Carnarvonshire may likewise be placed in this series. Three well-marked types, unconformable to each other, may be recognised in the pre-Cambrian series of North Wales not less than in the south of the Principality. The Arvonian group is the central member of this system. These results, which were submitted by Dr. Hicks to the Geological Section of the British Association, will considerably modify the colouring on our geological maps of Wales.

The U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories.—Geologists who have been interested in the work of this survey will learn with extreme regret that the Government grant for its maintenance has been so reduced as to seriously cripple its power, and even to jeopardise its very existence. We have received a copy of a powerful speech on this subject delivered in the House of Representatives by the Hon. Otho Singleton, of Mississippi. The high terms in which he refers to the work of Dr. Hayden and his staff, and the regret which he expresses at the false economy of the House, will find a hearty echo among men of science in this country. The survey has been conducted in so spirited a manner, and its publications have been so numerous and valuable, that, although commenced only in 1867, it has taken a foremost place among the scientific enterprises of the age, and its discontinuance would be lamented in every country where science is cultivated. We have now before us the last number of its *Bulletin*, which is mainly occupied with papers on recent natural history, including Dr. Coues's "Field Notes on Birds Discovered in Dakota and Montana," along the forty-ninth parallel, during the seasons of 1873 and 1874. It is a mark of great enlightenment on the part of the director that he encourages zoological and other scientific investigations which lie outside the pale of geology, and thus makes his surveys of interest to a very wide class of students. Geology, however, is, of course, the main object of his work, and in the *Bulletin* recently issued we find Dr. White describing a large number of fossil mollusca from the Laramie beds of Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah; while Dr. W. J. Hoffman contributes a valuable paper on the "Mineralogy of Nevada."

The Hensbarrow Granite.—The south-western extremity of England has often been described geologically as a sea of clay-slats, with several islands of granite rising above the surface. One of these granitic bosses, known as the Hensbarrow granite, though forming an area of only thirty square miles, is of considerable economic importance, since it furnishes most of the china-clay and china-stone which are so largely used in the manufacture of pottery. Mr. J. H. Collins has just written an excellent little monograph on this district, and on its produce. It is entitled *The Hensbarrow Granite District; a Geological Descrip-*

tion and a Trade-History (Truro: Lake and Lake). A general sketch of the geology of the district is illustrated by a map and several sections, and accompanied by an historical essay on the clay-works from the time when Cookworthy first discovered the Cornish kaolin, and thus enabled the English manufacturer to produce hard porcelain. The altered granite-rock which yields the china-clay is termed by Mr. Collins *Carclazite*, after the famous mine of Carclaze. The china-stone he distinguishes as *Petunzyte*, in allusion to the Chinese "petuntse," which is generally supposed to be a similar substance. It is worth noting, however, that probably some confusion has arisen in the Western application of the two Oriental terms *kaolin* and *petuntse*.

FINE ART.

The Ceramic Art of Great Britain, from Pre-historic Times down to the Present Day. Being a History of the Ancient and Modern Pottery and Porcelain Works of the Kingdom, and of their Productions of every Class. By Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A. In Two Volumes. (Virtue.)

MR. JEWITT'S comprehensive work, one which it may be stated in advance has been carefully and patiently performed, is doubtless the result of many years of careful compilation combined with a large amount of personal research. Some notion of the vastness of the undertaking may be gathered from the facts that the index of names of persons mentioned in the body of the work extends over eighteen closely-printed pages of two columns each, and that some account is given of nearly four hundred factories. It is, indeed, the first work, exhaustive in its aim, devoted exclusively to the history of British ceramics, and supplies a want which has been long felt.

Of certain English factories the history has already been written with a fullness and accuracy which leaves little to be desired. Such works as Mr. Owen's on Bristol, Mr. Binns' on Worcester, Miss Meteyard's and Mr. Jewitt's on Wedgwood, Mr. Mayer's on Liverpool, and Dr. Shaw's *History of the Staffordshire Potteries* (though the latter does not come down later than 1825), will occur to everyone interested in pottery and porcelain; but at the same time the history of many important works—such as Chelsea, Bow, Plymouth, and Swansea—still remains without a special historian, and the seeker after information respecting them must go to such books as those of Marryatt or Chaffers—the schemes of which are too comprehensive to admit of much detail—or must be contented, as many will still be, with the excellent handbook published by the Museum of Practical Geology. The special merit, therefore, of Mr. Jewitt's labours, in respect of the more important manufactories, is that they have embodied in two volumes information which cannot be obtained except by the purchase of a number of expensive works, and that he has printed many interesting facts and documents for the first time relating to the works at Chelsea, Derby, and other places, concerning which little comparatively is known. With regard to a number of less interesting potteries he has amassed a large quantity of facts, and he has, as far as possible, continued the history of all down to the present day. When it is

added that the information is systematically arranged, that reference is made easy by copious indexes, and the whole work profusely illustrated by engravings, most of which are interesting, and some new, an adequate idea will be given of the scope and merit of the book.

That such a comprehensive work should be marked by its defects as well as merits is not strange, and the desire to omit nothing has led Mr. Jewitt to include much matter which is uninteresting and out of place. He works, indeed, rather in the spirit of an annalist and compiler than a historian and artist. The topographical arrangement of his work, though valuable in some respects, interferes with its interest as a whole, and leads to much repetition; and his style, when not engaged on the record of facts, is neither neat nor lively.

In the case of factories, like Fulham and Chelsea, of which no historian has yet arisen, it may be more than pardoned to Mr. Jewitt that he should fill page after page with patents, inventories, bills, and letters, in small type. Such undigested information is valuable material, and to condense it in the present condition of our knowledge might be to leave out passages of which no one can now tell the importance; but to encumber his account of Worcester with a full description of Warmstreys or Warmstry House (Mr. Jewitt spells it both ways) *before* it was turned into a china factory, and to give a genealogical account of the Warmstreys, who had no connexion with the factory, was surely unnecessary. In the account given of the Lowestoft works we are treated to a description of the town and its trade, and the not very profound remark that:—

"It seems somewhat strange that the absolute 'land's end' on the eastern coast of England should have been chosen as the spot on which porcelain should be made, when the clay for the purpose had to be procured from the western 'Land's End,' Cornwall, and the coal from the extreme northern coast of Northumberland and Durham."

Such remarks would have been well replaced by some reference to the vexed question as to whether "hard paste" was ever made at Lowestoft, a question to which Mr. Jewitt has not thought fit to allude. He informs us, indeed, that "the collector will be able to distinguish immediately between the examples painted at Lowestoft on Oriental body and those which were potted and painted there," and quotes Mr. Owen's remark that "a higher critical appreciation of the peculiarities of Oriental ware would prevent such an error" (as mistaking Oriental for Lowestoft), but he gives no hint how an ignorant person may become a "collector" or gain a "higher critical appreciation." *Beati possidentes*, many who have hitherto thought they were "collectors" will exclaim with a sigh, and wish that the secret was communicable in words. On the equally vexed question as to whether the mark of an anchor and a dagger may be ascribed to Chelsea or Bow, Mr. Jewitt's advice will give but cold comfort to those who look to him for a solution. "It seems, in fact, to be," he says, "in the instance of these marks, that the collector has to act on the showman's advice—he 'pays his money' for the rare piece of

china and 'takes his choice,' whether he appropriates it to Chelsea or to Bow." Can this really be true of a "collector" with the "higher critical appreciation"?

However, it is undoubtedly true, not only of Bow and Chelsea, but of all the early English porcelain, that it is difficult to be certain of the origin of ordinary specimens, even if marked, and it is no less sad than true, as the reason for the confusion is due to two causes, both regrettable. These are—1. The want of continued success which attended the factories at Bow, Fulham, Chelsea, Plymouth, Bristol, Caughley, and other places, and which led to their being swallowed up by the more successful establishments at Derby and Coalport. 2. The habit of imitating the marks of other factories. Besides these causes, the transfer of the workmen from one place to another, the adoption of the receipts and processes of what had once been rival firms, all tended to obliterate distinctions in pieces which bear no date.

The sudden rise about the middle of the last century of these and other factories such as Worcester, all engaged in the first instance in the manufacture of porcelain in imitation of Nankin, and afterwards of Dresden and Sèvres, is one of the most remarkable phenomena in the history of English manufacture; and it is a pity that Mr. Jewitt did not make it the subject of a separate chapter, if not history, instead of cutting it up piecemeal under the heads of different places. The most remarkable fact of this Ceramic Renaissance is the almost simultaneous appearance of men like Dwight, Cookworthy, Wedgwood, Dr. Wall, Duesbury and Billingsley, all spontaneously and without concert engaged in different parts of England in the same quest, and all with some special success. This chapter in the history of British Art manufacture deserves to be written at full length by itself, and it is one of the merits of Mr. Jewitt's book that if he has not accomplished the task himself he has made it easier for another. His account of Chelsea and Bow is fuller than any that has yet appeared, but it causes disappointment and a sense of bathos to find the chapter which contains it conclude with accounts of brickfields at Hoxton and Hammersmith. If bricks are to be dealt with in a book on Ceramic Art surely they might have a little outhouse of their own instead of being thus forcibly, as it were, thrown into the drawing-room. The unseasonable introduction of these very useful but rather commonplace articles is all the more felt as it comes immediately after another severe shock, and this time not only of the artistic but the grammatical sense. Under the head of "Oxford Street," Mr. Jewitt informs us—"Among London establishments who [*sic*], from a long and intimate connexion with some of the more eminent of our porcelain works, may almost be considered to be manufacturers, are the following." If Messrs. Mortlock deserve to be mentioned in a book on Ceramic Art, as no doubt they do, it is not as *quasi-manufacturers*: Messrs. Agnew might as well "almost be considered" as artists, or Messrs. Longmans as authors.

The topographical arrangement, is indeed,

little fitted for a history, because it does not take into consideration the chronological sequence, or the comparative merits, or the distinctive peculiarities, of the different factories. To jump from pottery to porcelain, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, from Parian to terracotta, from Bow figures to Hoxton bricks, from "eggshell" at Coalport to tobacco-pipes at Broseley, is sacrificing more to topography than topography is worth in connexion with the subject. And surely there are many other articles besides bricks and tobacco-pipes the manufacture of which falls within the too great scope of the book which, if not excluded, might more usefully have been considered in a separate section of the work. It may have been difficult to draw the line in some cases, but clearness and general utility would have been better served if domestic articles of an ornamental kind had been separated from drain-pipes and chimney-pots; if the decoration of the inside of a house had been separated from the decoration of the outside; if chemical apparatus, flower-pots, and all decidedly useful rather than beautiful applications of fireclay, had had a special space devoted to them. Would it not also have been better if Mr. Jewitt had not continued his work down to the present moment? The development in ceramic manufacture since the Great Exhibition of 1851 has been too great for justice to be done to it by a contemporary writer, at least in a work not entirely devoted to it, and it is still proceeding at a rate which makes any attempt at finality impossible. Moreover, the proper proportions of the movement are not yet discernible, and the only thing certain about what is now written on the subject is that it will have to be written again. No doubt the material which Mr. Jewitt has collected will be of a certain use to future writers on the subject, but the sowing of it broadcast throughout this volume is a mistake, increasing its bulk and damaging its usefulness at the same time and to the same extent.

In noticing what appear to be some defects in this, on the whole, very valuable book, it would not be fair to omit mention of the Indexes, which are very full and accurate, and compensate in a great degree for the inconvenience of the topographical system of arrangement. But were not some extraordinary vases once made at Leek?

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

MINOR ART LITERATURE.

Leaves from my Sketch-Book. By E. W. Cooke, R.A. Second Series. (John Murray.) The second series of Mr. Cooke's *Leaves from my Sketch-Book* is rather better than was the first—that is, it has a little more in it of interest and character. These reproductions of the works of Mr. Cooke's pencil show him to the greatest advantage when they show him in Venice: not in scenes where a firm hand in following the lines of architecture is the first need of the artist, but rather in scenes which allow place for the indefinite and vague presentation of the picturesque and the unusual, which is not seldom a note in such art as Mr. Cooke gives us. Thus we find him failing in his portrayal of the long waterfront of the Riva dei Schiavoni, but succeeding better in his suggestions of the waste places of the lagoons. There is one view, especially, very sig-

nificant of Venice, with the water at low tide, and the uncovered land in the foreground, and the dark spots dotted about in a way that is familiar to every voyager or mariner on the lagoons, and in the background San Lazzaro, it may be, or San Giorgio—buildings that rise from the low level, and broken the neighbourhood of the great city. But the method of reproduction here assumed, and the sketches themselves that are reproduced, do not very particularly commend themselves to the artistic eye. The effect attained is not seldom flat and wanting in vividness, so that the book as a whole has no conspicuous charm. It is, however, solid and respectable. The letterpress will be instructive to many.

The Drawing-Room. By Mrs. Orrinsmith. (Macmillan.) It is conceivable that the public may shortly have had enough of friendly suggestion and elaborate guidance as to the manner in which the practised or unpractised writer decrees that its rooms shall be furnished. We have had Mr. Eastlake, and "H. J. C." with his humble but useful little book, published by Henry S. King and Co.; we have had the Miss Garretts, who are practical workwomen, and we have had Mrs. Haweis, and many articles in many magazines. *Scribner's Magazine* has had much to say on the subject, and many of the illustrations in Mrs. Orrinsmith's volume, which is now before us, have appeared, we believe, in that serial, though we do not find mention made of this circumstance in Messrs. Macmillan's publication. Of these illustrations some are probably serviceable, but such a one as that entitled "A Comfortable Corner" is obviously misnamed. The scene depicted may perhaps be a pretty corner, or perhaps a fanciful corner, but for the young woman perched upon a seat made upon the most correct principles, about twice too high for her, it is at all events anything but a comfortable corner. Again, in "Curtains for a Window" there is no approach to good style, whether as regards the way in which the curtains are hung to the rod, or the way in which they are gathered together at the waist. On the other hand, the woodcut entitled "Old-Fashioned Fireplace" gives an example of simple and tasteful management and work. As regards the text of Mrs. Orrinsmith's book, she, in her recommendations of taste and common-sense in room-furnishing and adornment, has laboured under the disadvantage of being very late in the field. Thus the reasons she assigns for discarding lofty mirrors, which reflect chiefly the ceiling, have had to be given before, and her plea for simplicity of line and honesty of construction is not precisely new. Thus it is perhaps inevitable that her book, like others of the series, should be principally useful to dwellers in out-of-the-world places which have not even yet thrown aside the tyranny of the fashionable upholsterer of some eight or ten years ago. The kinds of design and colouring she inclines to are no discovery of very recent days—no latest development of fine taste—but are very much, unless we are mistaken, what tend to be commonly fashionable in our own. Many of the illustrations, therefore, do but reproduce arrangements of which the shop windows in the West End and in the larger provincial towns are now offering abundant examples. But within her modest sphere, as discoursing to those to whom the movement of the last few years towards pleasanter and sounder forms of furniture is quite unknown, the author of the present volume of the "Art at Home Series" may be sufficiently useful. She repeatedly and justly insists upon the exercise of independent judgment when it is matured by culture. It is open to question whether the author of a book on a subject like Mrs. Orrinsmith's—a book which is valueless unless entirely practical—does wisely in avoiding for the most part the mention of the names of individuals or firms who make and sell the things of which she most approves. No one but the very malicious or the very silly would imagine that she lay open

to the charge of self-interested recommendation if she gave point and precision to her opinion and advice by boldly naming the art work-people or shopkeepers whose wares appear to her the best. A fellow-writer was, indeed, blamed in a newspaper paragraph for doing the same thing; but reproach from such quarters as those from which alone it is likely to come may in our opinion be not unwisely incurred in the determination to do substantial service to the reader, and not to write as one who is beating the air. One little detail to finish with. Mrs. Orrinsmith, in her chapter on Lighting a Room, has a wise word in favour of sconces with plate backs placed against a wall, and she dwells on the evils of oil lamps and the hatefulness of gas. On this point we are much with her. The most beautiful room when lighted by gas becomes at once, in effect, hard and barbaric. But when our author enquires why candles have gone so much out of use, we would ask her in return where any are now to be got of the sound and steady quality of those of our youth? Adulteration has reached the tallow-chandler.

The Dining-Room. By Mrs. Loftie. (Macmillan.) This writer, like her predecessors, gossips on tables and chairs, and accompanies the comment by woodcuts of many forms of furniture, the like of which the London world is now somewhat familiar with. Some of these forms, of course, are in accordance with the present fashion, which, like the fashion of ten years ago, will pass away. Others are severely Gothic, and have already passed away. The author of this volume also bestows her mind on the subject of dinner napkins and knives and forks. She informs us that "there is a serious question anxiously debated at many dinner-parties, as to the superiority of three prongs to four." As to the dinner napkins, we are advised that "mottos can be charmingly worked in all kinds of odd places—in one corner, or across the middle, or along one or all of the sides. Not only are such devices pretty and appropriate," adds the author, in her cheerful endeavour to carry Art into the dinner napkin, "but they may sometimes afford a subject for dinner conversation when the weather has been exhaustively discussed. A grace or apt quotation would not be out of place." But the "charm" of working mottos in "all kinds of odd places" is one which is not very apparent to us.

WE have received *The Bedroom and Boudoir* (Macmillan), in which Lady Barker, with here and there a reminiscence of the rougher fashion in which she found it necessary to court slumber in out-of-the-way lands, describes many luxurious appliances which the fashion of the moment dictates in civilised England. There is besides a picture (fig. 3) of "a form of wooden bedstead which could easily be copied, at least in its general idea, by any village carpenter," and which "would be exceedingly pretty and original for a young girl's bedroom." Its "general idea" we have, we fear, failed to grasp; but that is probably because our attention has been absorbed by the position of the young girl who rests on the "original" bedstead. She is designed as lying intolerably high—gracefully twisted so as best to encourage a bad complaint of the spine; her arms bare, as if in evening dress, and the bedclothes drawn only up to her waist. But perhaps it was hardly within the province of an exponent of "Art at Home" to see that there was snug and healthy lying, as well as an "original" bedstead.

The Brochs and the Rude Stone Monuments of the Orkney Islands and the North of Scotland. By James Fergusson, D.C.L. (William Mullin.) Previous antiquaries have ascribed the erection of these monuments either to the Picts or to the prehistoric races, but Mr. Fergusson argues for their Scandinavian origin, and would fix their date between the ninth and twelfth centuries. He calls attention to the fact that the brochs, which are circular castles enclosing a courtyard, with rooms in the thickness of the walls, are all built

near the sea, or with easy access to it. They are not, however, adapted for defending the coast against attack, but merely for passive resistance, and are apparently intended as places of security which an invading nation could hold with the smallest possible garrison. By far the greatest number, also, are found in places known to have been occupied by Norwegians, and there are no other buildings in the neighbourhood which can be fairly considered as the work of the Scandinavian conquerors during the first three centuries of their occupation. The bearing of Mr. Fergusson's arguments on English archaeology is this:—that there are in connexion with the brochs, stone circles of apparently the same date; so that if his theory stands the test of further examination—and it is certainly very convincing—there is a great probability that, after all, the traditional account of the building of Stonehenge in the post-Roman times may be founded on fact.

History of Furniture. By Albert Jacquemart. (Chapman and Hall.) Perhaps one of the advantages to be derived from the translation into English of M. Albert Jacquemart's *History of Furniture* is that the beautiful examples of all styles therein set forth remove even from the hitherto ignorant the opportunity of describing any one period as "bad." We have heard the collection of rare furniture in one of the most recently adorned of the great houses of London described, in offhand fashion, by an artist who talked about it, as all good—"none of a bad time"—and when we came to enquire what in the opinion of this easily constituted authority was a "bad time," the answer given was that there was nothing of Louis Quatorze or Louis Quinze. Indeed, in the liberal condemnation was included all the work of the French eighteenth century. Now, certain of the illustrations in Albert Jacquemart's book—less happy, indeed, in their character than those exquisite etchings which adorned the volume on porcelain—show to a degree perhaps in which no illustrations of a like work undertaken by an English author have shown the rare and free beauty of the best examples of the furniture and decorative art of the "bad time." The genius of Gothic art was certainly more congenially employed in the adornments of a church than in those of a chamber. The genius of the true Renaissance, though avowedly secular, was perhaps hardly happier than Gothic when applied to the interior of the house and home; but the genius of the eighteenth century, in furniture, in sculpture, and in painting, found its most suitable service in the decoration of boudoir and cabinet, and to call the marquetry of Reisener, or the panel of Boucher, or the bust of Clodion, "bad art" is only to misconceive the objects of the art in the changed conditions of the times in which it was produced. These things were the perfect and appropriate art for houses of luxury and abodes of pleasure. An air of refined voluptuousness such as has in all civilised times been permitted to the great, the rich, and the beautiful, seems still to linger about them; and we may be sure that a crusade against these admired examples of French eighteenth-century art will have no other than a local and a temporary success. We are the last, therefore, to begrudge to M. Jacquemart the space he has chosen to bestow on these things and the like of them. At the same time it may be pointed out that the simpler needs of the same century in England produced a style of household furniture, less rich, less wanton, yet hardly less entitled to be ranked as "art-furniture," if art in furniture consists, at all events in some part, in the fine suitability of the thing made to the purpose for which it was made. But our eighteenth-century furniture in England—the furniture of Chipendale and Sheraton, say, and Hepplethwaite—M. Jacquemart has not considered worthy of anything that can be called a record, and probably this is because, however exquisitely it was adapted for its proper purposes, it did not call into play the arts of the recognised artist. A time-piece

encrusted by Boule, or a *trépiéd* sculptured by Gonthière, is evidently a work of more conscious and more ambitious art than the best of our own fiddle-backed chairs or spindle-legged tables; and this must be M. Jacquemart's excuse. It must not be imagined that because M. Jacquemart has lingered happily over the labour of his own fellow-countrymen at a time when best of all they provided for the artistic luxury of the rich and the exquisite he has neglected the good work of the Renaissance in Italy, or been unmindful of the art which workers in metal, from Benvenuto downwards, bestowed upon objects of which the peacefully luxurious noble of the eighteenth century had little need. There are some good reproductions in his book of his son Jules Jacquemart's etchings of the rare beauty of sword and dagger which show us something of that "horror coquetting with voluptuousness" which has struck a contemporary poet as a special characteristic not of European but of Eastern art—

"Yataghan, kandjar, things that rend and rip,
Gash rough, slash smooth, help hate so many ways,
Yet ever keep a beauty that betrays
Love still at work with the artificer
Throughout his quaint devising."

But we need not pursue M. Jacquemart with further detail. The volume, to make an end, is with perhaps the single exception we have mentioned, a curious and admirable storehouse of varied information, not only on the supplemental and minor arts, but on the greater arts where they touch in any way the subject of M. Jacquemart's work—furniture. Much has lately been written on this theme, but the material for the writing has often been picked up only during a six months' *dilettante* devotion to a fashionable hobby. It was M. Jacquemart's distinction—*was*, for like the diligent translator of his book, Mrs. Bury Palliser, he is gone from among us—that he knew accurately, and with the love of many years, all his subject.

M. EDMOND BONNAFFÉ has well earned by *Causeries sur l'Art et la Curiosité* (Paris: A. Quantin) the title of a *curieur*. From many odd places he has learnt many strange details about the commerce of art and the collection of works of art, and he has learned something of the objects themselves. Books do not exist in the English language which would have enabled him to make his industrious compilations. The literature of the collector is three-fourths of it in French. France has long been, and is still, the great centre where the precious objects of the world congregate; and a fair share of the precious objects of the world have been French from the beginning. Chiefly then for Frenchmen—for French collectors, of whom M. Bonnaffé affirms there are from two to three thousand in Paris—has the writer written his book; but the English collector will nevertheless find it a volume with which a heavy half-hour may be whiled away without subsequent regret. It is full of little informations, and is not without important facts. One excellent point M. Bonnaffé makes—though somewhat out of the range of the mere collector—when in dwelling on the alleged importance of uniting comfort with beauty in art furniture, he asserts that "comfort" is a changeable thing, the "comfort" of one generation being by no means that of another. For a generation of lax habits, a low seat and a reclining back may be necessary for comfort; but the austere manners of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries would have found only discomfort in the obligation to lounge; and even now it may be observed that men of active life—the sailor and the soldier—sit but reluctantly on low and easy seats, and often awkwardly endeavour to sustain themselves erect on a sofa's edge. But it is not with social observations like this one that M. Bonnaffé has filled his book. He gossips—not always brilliantly by any means—on the collector of the ancient world and the collector of the Middle Age, and has an instructive chapter on

"Le Commerce de la Curiosité," and winds up with a very sensible suggestion for the formation in France of a museum "which shall cost nothing." For it appears that scattered about the public offices of France, and especially in Paris at the head-quarters of many departments of State—the Ministry of Marine, say, or the Ministry of Finance—there exists a very considerable quantity of very fine art furniture—it may be of the seventeenth century, or it may be of the eighteenth—but anyhow there are many masterpieces now running their chance of destruction or damage in actual use, and which ought apparently to be rescued and carefully conserved. But for the English collector and the English reader the chapter on the history of the buying and the selling of fine things will be the most interesting. M. Bonnaffé does not seem to have extended his researches to Italy, or he would probably have found there, as elsewhere, particulars of some value. England, naturally, he for the most part ignores; as until rather lately the exchange or due appreciation of beautiful objects of art existed in England only among those who had known foreign travel. Holland appears to have been the first country that systematised dealings in beautiful things.

"The Dutchman had preceded us in the commercial organisation of things of curiosity. Born a merchant and born a collector, he loved passionately the pictures of his school, the books from his printing-presses, the porcelains that his ships brought him from the furthest East; he paid good prices, he formed great collections; the things rose in value, and he profited by the rise."

The seventeenth century invented the printed catalogue; and the first catalogue which, we surmise, has escaped the observation of M. Georges Duplessis, who has written much on these themes—dates from the very beginning of the seventeenth century, being that of the "Medals, etc., at present ranged in the cabinet of the Sieur Antoine Agard, master goldsmith and antiquary of the town of Arles in Provence." The collection soon afterwards passed into illustrious hands. At first the catalogue was not actually of a sale, but was a means of bringing into publicity the possession of objects very shortly to be sold. Now the number of printed catalogues published in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—or at all events the number now existing—has been ascertained; and it is interesting to note the gradual rise, and how in the earlier time the Dutch surpassed the French in the number of sales that occurred. And that is an admirable means of judging of the estimation in which in their respective countries work of art was held. Thus in the first half of the eighteenth century there is record of only thirty art sales in Paris: the number recorded in the Low Countries—at Amsterdam, the Hague, Haarlem, and Utrecht—is nearly two hundred. The proportions changed gradually, and in the middle of the second half of the century there is record of forty-two art-sales in Paris every year. That was the period when the love of curious and rare and delicate things was at its height. During the First Republic and the Directory the sales were few. Our readers know also that the school of David brought into contempt the school of Watteau, but will it be believed that a masterpiece of painting by Watteau—the *Fête Venitienne*—sold in 1812 for less than sixteen pounds? Afterwards, Romanticism as a fashion in literature brought the works of the Middle Age into fashion in the world of Art and of the connoisseur. Only within the last fifteen years has there been a surprising return to the painters, designers, and engravers of the French eighteenth century.

MR. RASSAM'S ASSYRIAN TREASURES.

II.

THOUGH the number of the fragments of Tablets recently brought from Nineveh by Mr. Rassam does not reach the sum of those obtained by the

late Geo. Smith from the same place, yet the fragments are larger, and therefore, on the whole, of much greater value.

In the new collection all the subjects usually found in Assyrian literature are represented: bilingual lists or dictionaries, legends, works on magic, charms, omens, and astrology, historical texts, letters, despatches, and contracts. We see from this how widely learning must have been extended in Assyria; and it is only reasonable to suppose that, in spite of their cumbersome mode of writing, many, even of the common people, could read and, perhaps, write. On examining the Tablets we cannot help admiring, in almost every case, the beauty of the writing, which also must have been very rapidly done. Then, again, there are the different styles of writing—that of the despatches and contracts, a bold, often rough, business hand; that of the historical documents, clear and well-formed; that of the magical, and other texts, small, clear, and beautiful. Among these last may be noticed a tablet written wholly in the Akkadian tongue, in which the fineness, the beauty, and the clearness of the characters are quite marvellous. The practised eye, too, can easily detect many different handwritings in each of the above-mentioned styles.

Among the historical documents is a cylinder of Assuru-bani-abela, which is undoubtedly the finest yet obtained of that king. It gives, in about 1,400 lines of writing, the whole of his history, excepting the last few years of his reign—a period of which nothing is known. Another piece of a very fine cylinder from the temple of Nimroud, gives a list of the kings of Palestine and Cyprus who gave tribute to Assuru-bani-abela in his first warlike expedition, when on his way to chastise Tirhakah, king of Egypt and Sais. As this is the first perfect list yet discovered, it may be interesting to reproduce here the names of the kings and kingdoms, many of them very familiar to us, in their Assyrian form. The kings of Palestine are—Bablu (Baal), king of Tsurri (Tyre); Minās* (Menasseh), king of Ya'udi (Judah); Qa'us-gabri, king of Udume (Edom); Muzuri, king of Mahba (Moab); Ismen, king of Khaziti (Gaza); Mitinti, king of Isqaluna (Ashkelon); Ika'usu, king of Avgaruna (Ekron); Milki-asapa, king of Gubli (Gubal); Yakiniū, king of Aru'ada (Arvad); Abi-Bahal, king of Samsi-muruna; Ammina-Adbi, king of Bit-Ammana (Beth-Ammon); Akh-milki (Ahimelek), king of Asdudi (Ashdod). And the kings of Cyprus:—Ekistura, king of Edihli; Pilāgura, king of Kidruš; Kišu, king of Siliu; Itiandar, king of Pappa (Paphos); Erišu, king of Sillu (Soloë); Damašu, king of Kuri (Curion); Admesu, king of Tamešu (Tamisus); Damūsu, king of Gartikhadašti; Unasagusu, king of Lidir; Putusu, king of Nurē. Besides exacting tribute from these kings, Assuru-bani-abela also compelled them to help him both with ships and men in his conquest of Egypt, which conquest was the beginning of a long series of successes which made the Assyrian arms the terror of all her neighbours, and raised the kingdom to a pitch of glory never before reached, and soon to fade away.

A new fragment of a most valuable work, the Synchronous History of Assyria and Babylonia, gives us an account of the occasions when, either for peace or war, these two rival monarchies came into contact, and enables us to determine the dates of their kings. The new fragment tells us of Assuru-yuballadh, king of Assyria, and Burnaburyas, king of Babylonia, of Belu-nirari, king of Assyria, and Kuri-galzu, the young son of Burnaburyas (defeated by the Assyrian king in the battle of Zugagi), of Rammanu-nirari, king of Assyria, and Nazi-muradas, king of Babylonia, with accounts of many other kings of the two countries. Peaceful meetings and warlike meetings are faithfully recorded, and many gaps in the

* Esarhaddon's scribe spells the name more correctly—Menaše.

† Aegisthus, king of Idalion.

history of Babylonia are filled up. The events treated of occurred between 1400 and 891 B.C.

Besides the above, the history of the exploits of the hero Gishdubar is rendered more complete by a portion of the tenth tablet, which describes his journey to find Tamzi (Noah). New fragments of the creation series tell us more about the goddess Tiamatu, the ocean; and there are fragments of many other beautiful and curious legends, telling of the nation's poetry, as the mythological texts, the omens, and the works on astrology tell of her superstition.

A short time must elapse before we can know exactly what we possess in the way of new matter, for almost every fragment requires cleaning before it can be read. Indeed, some of them are so incrustured with earth and silica that scarcely a character is visible, and it is impossible to tell what they contain until the obnoxious substances are removed.

The number of slabs in the new collection is very small, Mr. Rassam having brought away only the more remarkable. The most noteworthy is one representing the baking of bread, which was done in exactly the same way as the Arabs do it now. All the slabs have been, unfortunately, broken in transit. From the Temple of Nimroud Mr. Rassam has obtained some exceedingly interesting enamelled tiles, of very pretty patterns. In the centre of each tile is a knob, penetrated at the base, evidently to permit a cord to pass through; and round the base of the knob is the following inscription;—"The palace of Assurnatsir-aba, king of Assyria, son of Tugulti-Ninip, king of Assyria also. Furniture of Bit-Kammuri of the city of Calah" (Nimroud). Mr. Rassam's opinion is that these knobs formed an ornament in the centre of the ceiling of the room, the hole with which it is pierced having been used for suspending a lamp. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that it would have been impossible to read the inscription on the tiles if they had been placed in any other position than overhead, as the knob would prevent part of it from being seen.

Among the smaller objects are two or three figures in the Assyrian style, rather roughly modelled, and several of the Greek and Roman period. One curious object is an ox's hoof of very hard baked clay, bearing, on the sole and the upper part, inscriptions referring to omens. From Kouyunjik come fragments of a fine glass dish, and from Balawat some fragments of ivory figures of most delicate workmanship.

THEO. G. PINCHES.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. HORMUZD RASSAM will leave England again on the 20th to resume work at Nineveh, where excavations have been conducted during his absence by his nephew. It is probable that the Kouyunjik Library will be thoroughly explored by March next. Some 400 fresh tablets are on their way to the British Museum.

DR. ZEINHART HÖRNING, one of the younger Assyriologists of Germany, is about to publish the two most important inscriptions of the Assyrian king Sennacherib, generally known under the title of the Taylor Prism and the Bellini Cylinder. The publication will comprise the carefully transcribed text of both inscriptions, a new translation, a commentary, explaining mainly the difficult and as yet uninterpreted passages of the inscriptions, a glossary, and the original cuneiform text in autographical form.

A NEW fortnightly journal is announced in New York, entitled the *Art Interchange*, the aim of which will be to promote the efficiency of the Society of Decorative Art, by advertising its methods and assisting its efforts to educate the public taste for art.

THE picture of Gabriel Max just about to be exhibited in Berlin represents Venus and Tann-

häuser at the moment of their intercourse when Wagner's opera begins, and the knight, sated of beauty, determines to roam the world. The picture is painted with all Max's real and meretricious skill, sensuous treatment, and dramatic force.

ACCORDING to the story which was repeated so often that it came to be believed on all hands, Pheidias in making his statue of Zeus at Olympia set himself to realise the three famous lines of the *Iliad*, i., 528:—

ἦ καὶ κυανέῃσιν ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεύσε Κρονίων
ἀμβρόσια δ' ἄρα χაῖται ἐπετρόσαντο ἀνάκτορος
κρατὸς ἀν' ἀθανάτοιο μέγαν δ' ἐλέλιξεν "Ὀλύμπιον.

To confirm the tradition, there was the fact that the existing busts of this god all represent him with more or less heavy locks springing from the forehead not unlike the mane of a lion. Hence it became usual to speak of the mane-like hair of Zeus, and to conclude that the existing busts as a rule illustrated the Homeric lines, while in particular the one which was found at Otricoli, and is now in the Vatican Museum, admirably realised the poetic idea of Zeus. In his satisfaction with this conclusion, Brunn went so far as to recognise in the Otricoli bust a good copy of the head of the statue by Pheidias. Overbeck and others have continued in much the same vein, without feeling how much the spirit of the head in question was at variance with that of high Greek art in the time of Pheidias. This point has been taken up by Stephani in the recently issued part of the *Compte-rendu de la Commission Archéologique* of St. Petersburg (p. 161), who thinks that we must look for a more placid type, and recognises an approach to what is wanted in the heads struck on two silver coins of Elis. Of these coins one is in the Cabinet of the British Museum, and undoubtedly presents a very noble type of Greek art at its highest period. Stephani thinks it may be of a date a little before Pheidias, but in that he will probably not find many to agree with him. The other coin is in the Berlin Museum, and belongs, on the other hand, to a period later than Pheidias. Between the two Stephani believes the true type of the Zeus at Olympia is to be sought. It may be so. But in defence of the heads with mane-like hair springing from the brow, we would remind him that this is the character of the hair and forehead of the well-known marble head from Milo in the British Museum, generally called Aesculapius, but sometimes, and perhaps more correctly, Zeus, since the remains of a metal wreath which has adorned the head would suit him better than Aesculapius. It would be impossible, looking at this head, to feel that there attached to it the slightest trace of a spirit not consistent with the finest age of sculpture in Greece. So that, while agreeing with Stephani about the Otricoli bust, we do not feel obliged to abandon the notion that the Zeus of Pheidias had the mane-like hair required by the passage of the *Iliad*.

A SECOND edition has just been published of M. Léon Degeorge's interesting monograph entitled *La Maison Plantin*, which we mentioned last month in connexion with a pleasant article on the same subject in *Macmillan*. M. Degeorge not only gives a graphic account of the celebrated printing-house, but he catalogues all the artistic and typographic treasures preserved in it, including many of special interest as relating to Rubens, Vandyck, and Pourbus. He also adds a chronological list of all the works printed by Plantin at Antwerp between 1555 and 1580, so that his work really forms a complete history of everything relating to the great printer and his busy house. A portrait of Plantin—an etching after Wierix—forms the frontispiece.

THE Musée des Arts Décoratifs has already made a small beginning during the last fortnight by opening a retrospective exhibition of paintings ancient and modern in the Pavillon de Flore of the Tuileries. The exhibition occupies the four *salles* on the ground floor, and contains about 500 works

lent by various collectors. Most of them, it is true, have been seen before, either at the Alsace-Lorraine exhibition, or in other loan collections, but some few are new even to the Paris public, and among them several noteworthy works. The proceeds of the exhibition are to go into the general fund, which is gradually mounting to considerable proportions.

THE exhibition of the Dresden Academy this year, like most other exhibitions, failed to show anything more than a respectable mediocrity of talent. Neither in history, landscape, nor portrait was there any great work; but on the other hand there were a number of praiseworthy performances in all three departments, and a still larger number of pretty *genre* pictures, some of which will probably find their way into the Royal Gallery. Among the seventeen works in sculpture contributed to this exhibition the most important was Donndorf's bust of Freiligrath, destined to be set up above the poet's grave in Cannstadt. It has been cast in bronze, and is generally spoken of as a satisfactory work.

THE fifth volume of Dr. W. Mithoff's comprehensive work on the *Monuments of Art and Antiquity in Hanover* has just been published. This work, which was begun in 1871, aims at doing for the little State of Hanover almost what the "Catalogue of the Art Treasures of France" proposes to do for France, except that it is not a national undertaking, but is due solely to private enthusiasm and enterprise. The present volume deals with the Duchies of Bremen and Verden and the estates of Haddu, Hoza, and Diepholz. It gives an alphabetical list of all the places where interesting monuments are to be found, thus affording a sort of guide to the artistic riches of the country. One of the most important chapters contains a description of the Cathedral of Verden, taken as an example of a peculiar style of church architecture prevailing in the former Kingdom of Hanover. The Cathedral of Bremen is also investigated, and much that is interesting made known. Dr. Mithoff, who has made rapid progress with his work considering its size and importance, counts upon finishing it in two more volumes to be published within the space of two years.

THERE is at present being exhibited in Leipzig a large altar-piece with central subject and two wings, painted by Prof. Ludwig Nieper, Director of the Leipzig Academy, for a church at Sezzern, a town in Russia, near Riga. It is so seldom nowadays that artists are called upon for the production of these works of religious art that the exhibition of one that is really destined for church decoration is not without interest. Prof. Nieper has not gone back to the early Florentine or Siennese painters for his types, as so many of our painters of the present time have done, but has sought inspiration from the later masters of the sixteenth century. The subject of his central compartment is the Crucifixion, the body of Christ standing out in bold relief on the cross from a darkening sky and landscape background. On the two wings are the two apostles SS. Paul and Peter, conceived in some measure according to the usual types, but with a powerful individuality of character infused into them, so that Paul becomes as it were the symbol of the Thinker who in his search after truth heeds not the sword of Martyrdom, and Peter of the Man of Action of strong will and resolute endeavour. It is said that Prof. Nieper has added much to his fame by this work, and it is a matter of regret in Leipzig that it should have to be sent out of Germany.

It has been proposed by M. Edouard André, the president of the Union Centrale, that in the juries formed to consider the industrial products of exhibitions there should always be one member to report especially on the artistic value of these products, and not merely to judge them, as the jury

in general must do, from an industrial or scientific point of view. The reports made by scientific juries, however valuable in their way, are apt, it is affirmed, to have too limited a range.

AN appreciative article on Dürer, reviewing the French translation of Prof. Thausing's work, and illustrated with one of Herr Van de Weijer's facsimiles of the woodcuts of the Virgin Series, and a number of engravings taken from Dürer's drawings for the *Triumph of Maximilian*, was contributed to *L'Art* last month by M. Eugène Véron. This French translation, made with great skill by M. Gustave Gruzer, is in some respects even a more important work than the original, for it contains more than forty fresh illustrations, many of them full-page engravings, and has received besides the author's latest corrections and additions. Prof. Thausing is not an easy writer to translate, particularly into French, and M. Gruzer owns to having had considerable difficulty with his involved descriptions and technical language. Perhaps this rendering may facilitate the appearance of the long-promised English translation.

M. ALEXANDRE PINCHART, whose comprehensive work on the history of tapestry, written in collaboration with MM. Jules Guiffrey and Eugène Muntz, has just reached its fifth number, corrects, in a letter to the *Chronique des Arts*, a slight error made in their work as to the date of the earliest mention in history of the manufacture of tapestry *de haute lice* at Arras. This was stated to be 1387; but quite recently M. Richard, the archivist of the Pas de Calais, has discovered a document that states that a certain "Isabeau Caurée, called of Hallènes, living at Arras, has sold to Mahant Countess of Artois *V dras ourvés de haute lice* en 1313." Several of the account-books of this princess are preserved at Arras, and mention is made in these of the purchase of *draps* and of *tapis*, but not finding any account of *tapisserie de haute lice* in them the learned authors of the *History of Tapestry* concluded that the manufacture of this sort of tapestry did not date back so far. It seems, however, they were mistaken. The last number of their work deals with Italian tapestry of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, embracing the works for which Raphael, Giovanni da Udine, Perino del Vaga, and Giulio Romano furnished the designs.

THE first exhibition of the recently formed Scottish Society of Water-colour Painters will be held next month in Glasgow, the society having secured premises in West Nile Street. The winter exhibition in the Albert Gallery, Edinburgh, will open in November.

A STATUE of Gauss is to be erected shortly at Brunswick, the birthplace of the eminent mathematician. It has been modelled, after a portrait of Gauss in the possession of the Göttingen University, by Prof. Schaper, and has been successfully cast in bronze.

A PORTRAIT of Ingres has just been placed in the Louvre. It was presented some months ago by the sons of M. Bochet, the friend of Ingres, in whose possession it had remained, on condition of seven copies of it being made for seven members of the family. This condition having been fulfilled, it is now hung in the Salle des Sept-Chimées.

THE municipality of Paris have given the following sums for the four works of sculpture bought at the Salon this year:—*Les Premières Funérailles*, by Barrias, 25,000 fr.; *La Méditation*, by Noël, 6,000 fr.; *Le Paradis Perdu*, by Gautherin, 16,000 fr.; *Les Hirondelles*, by Peiffer, 5,000 fr.

AN Exhibition of Fine Arts will be opened at Rouen on October 1 next, closing on November 15. This is the twenty-sixth annual exhibition that has been held in this town.

ART and industrial museums, humble copies of our parent establishment at South Kensington, continue to spring up all over Germany. We have several times had occasion to note the surprising growth of the Germanic Museum at Nürnberg, the progress of which during the last ten years has been almost as rapid as that of South Kensington itself; and now lately similarly flourishing accounts have been given in the *Kunst Kronik* of two other museums—notably the Royal Art and Industrial Museum at Dresden, and its adjunct schools, and the Hamburg Museum, an old establishment which has recently taken fresh life, and was opened last year in a new building. A *Festschrift* published on the occasion gives the most satisfactory history of the steady growth of this museum and its influence over the art-culture of students.

MR. CHARLES HEATH WILSON writes to us:—"I read with some surprise, at page 204 of the *ACADEMY* for August 24, that 'Two of Gavin Hamilton's most important works were a *Daniel in the Lions' Den*, in the Duke of Hamilton's collection.' I have been for thirty years familiar with the Hamilton pictures, having been a frequent visitor at Hamilton Palace, and the *Daniel in the Lions' Den* is a large *Rubens*—a well-known picture. I took Dr. Waagen to Hamilton and presented him, and you will find in his book a description of the Hamilton collection. I cannot remember anything by G. Hamilton there. I do not know that the Duke has any important pictures anywhere else."

IN last week's *ACADEMY*, page 226, col. 3, the name of one of the co-editors of Mr. Paterson's collection of portraits of Mary Queen of Scots was incorrectly printed. It should have been J. Wyllie Guild.

MUSIC.

THE annual Festival of the Three Choirs (the 155th since its foundation) is to be held at Worcester next week, from Tuesday, the 10th, to Friday, the 13th inst. The proceedings will commence with a special service to be held in the nave of the cathedral on Tuesday morning, at which Handel's *Dettingen Te Deum*, Purcell's Jubilate in D, and Bach's Anthem "Blessing, glory, wisdom, and thanks" will be sung. On Tuesday evening the first part of the *Creation*, Mozart's *Requiem*, and Mendelssohn's *Lobgesang* are to be given. Wednesday morning will be occupied with *Elijah*; on Thursday morning Dr. Armes's *Hezekiah*, Mendelssohn's "Hear my prayer," and Spohr's *Last Judgment* will be performed; and on Friday morning the *Messiah*. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings miscellaneous concerts are to be given in the College Hall, at which the most important works announced are Bennett's *May Queen*, Mozart's symphony in G minor, and Bennett's concerto in F minor. The Festival will conclude with a special service in the nave of the cathedral, for which Sir Frederick Ouseley has composed a Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, and Dr. Stainer an anthem. The principal vocalists announced are Mdle. Albani, Miss Anna Williams, Miss Mary Davies, Miss Bertha Griffiths, Mdme. Patey, Messrs. E. Lloyd, Guy, Wadmore, and Signor Foli. There will be a full orchestra, led by M. Sainanton; Mr. Done will conduct; Mr. C. H. Lloyd will be the organist, and Mr. Colborne will preside at the piano in the miscellaneous concerts.

A SCHEME is at present on foot, under the auspices of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, for founding a Royal and National College of Music, and amalgamating therewith the Royal Academy of Music and the National Training School of Music, which at present have no connexion. It would be premature to express any opinion upon a plan which is still in embryo; we therefore reserve any comments until more details are known as to the proposed arrangements, and the constitution of the

managing body, on which the success of the undertaking will so largely depend.

THE *Proceedings* of the Musical Association for their fourth session (1877-78) have just been issued. It is satisfactory to note that this very interesting volume of papers shows a decidedly more practical tendency in the general character of the subjects selected for discussion than has been the case in some preceding years. Such articles as those by Mr. Cummings, "On the Formation of a National Musical Library;" by Mr. J. S. Curwen, "On the Laws of Musical Expression;" by the Rev. T. Helmore, "Suggestions for a more Expeditious Mode of Writing the Time Notes in Music;" by Mr. George Bullen, "On the Galin-Paris-Chevé Method of Teaching;" by Mr. Arthur Hill, "On a Suggested Improvement in Staff Notation;" and others in the volume which might be named, are worthy of all praise. In proportion to the practical character of their proceedings will the Musical Association be likely to command the confidence and support both of the musical profession and of amateurs.

THE deaths are announced, from Vienna, of Rudolph Willmers, a distinguished pianist, at the age of fifty-seven; and, from Stockholm, of the Swedish composer A. F. Lindblad, at the age of seventy-four.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Adams (W. H. D.), Threshold of Life, new ed., cr 8vo	(Nelson)	2/6
Allnutt (H.), The Cactus, &c., 12mo (<i>Estates Gazette Office</i>)		3/0
Ansted (D. T.), Water and Water-Supply, chiefly in reference to the British Islands, 8vo.....(W. H. Allen)		18/0
Atthill (L.), Diseases of Women, 5th ed., cr 8vo (Fannin)		6/0
Barker (Lady), Station Life in New Zealand, 12mo	(Warne)	2/0
Benjamin (S. G. W.), The Atlantic Islands as Resorts of Health and Pleasure, large sq.....(S. Low)		16/0
Calverley (H. C.), Which is the Conqueror, God or Satan? Four Sermons on Future State, cr 8vo	(Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)	1/0
Duncan (Prof.), Temperance Speaker, 18mo ..(Nicholson)		1/0
Facts and Hints for Everyday Life, cr 8vo (J. Blackwood)		2/6
Gill (G.), Charming Songs for Little Warblers, large sq	(Gill)	1/0
Guibal (A. F.), One Hundred French Examination Papers, cr 8vo	(Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)	2/6
Guthrie (J.), Discourses, cr 8vo.....(Hodder)		6/0
Hayward (W. S.), Mutiny of the Thunder, 12mo	(C. H. Clarke)	2/0
Homer's Odyssey, Books xiii. to xxiv., with Introduction, Notes, &c., by W. W. Merry, 12mo.....(Macmillan)		5/0
Leigh (W.), Practical Cotton Spinner and Manager's Assistant, 4th ed., 12mo	(J. Heywood)	2/0
Lever (C.), Harry Lorrequer, illustrated, cr 8vo	(Routledge)	3/6
Lytton (Lord), The Coming Race, &c., library ed., 8vo	(Routledge)	7/6
Marlowe and Greene, Select Plays, edited by A. W. Ward, 12mo	(Macmillan)	5/6
Month (The), vol. xiv., roy 8vo	(Burns & Oates)	9/6
Murray, Anglo-French Treaty, 8vo	(Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)	1/6
Myers (F.), Catholic Thoughts on Church of England, cr 8vo	(Daldy, Isbister, & Co.)	7/6
Neale (J. M.), Readings for the Aged, cr 8vo.....(Masters)		6/0
Practitioner, vol. xx., January to June, 1878, roy 8vo	(Macmillan)	10/6
Readings for Young Men, Merchants, and Men of Business, cr 8vo	(J. Blackwood)	1/6
Shakespeare, by Howard Staunton, 3 vols., roy 8vo	(Routledge)	42/0
Stanley (H. M.), Map of Equatorial Africa, in case	(S. Low)	21/0
Stedman (M. M.), Oxford; its Social and Intellectual Life, &c., cr 8vo	(Trübner)	7/6
Sue (E.), Wandering Jew, illustrated, cr 8vo.....(Routledge)		3/6
Taylor (J. E.), Flowers, their Origin, &c., cr 8vo	(Hardwicke)	7/6
Thackeray (W. M.), Works, vol. x., cr 8vo	(Smith, Elder & Co.)	3/6
Thompson (N.), Fun and Earnest, 12mo	(Griffith & Farran)	3/0
Under Temptation, 3 vols., cr 8vo(Hurst & Blackett)		21/6
Warner (C. D.), In the Wilderness, 12mo.....(S. Low)		1/0
Windle (W.), Scripture Text Book for Daily Use, 32mo	(Routledge)	1/0
Wood (J. G.), Illustrated Natural History, 3 vols., roy 8vo	(Routledge)	42/0
Wood (J. G.), Natural History of Man, 2 vols., roy 8vo	(Routledge)	28/0
Xenophon's Anabasis, bk. ii., with Notes, by C. S. Jerram, 12mo	(Macmillan)	2/0
Yates (M. T.), Complete Course of Religious Instruction, on roller	(J. Heywood)	2/6